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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Coalitions & Governments

THERE is a fundamental difference between coalitions effected before, or during, an election campaign and coalitions or combinations effected among the elected members after the campaign is over. The former are for the purpose of preventing a party which has not a clear majority of the voters from getting a clear majority of the seats. The latter is effected only after an election has failed to give one party supremacy and is for the purpose of carrying on the King's government without the necessity of another appeal to the voters which might be equally inconclusive.

There is no pre-election coalition in the struggle for control of the Canadian House of Commons and we do not anticipate that the election will fail to give one party a clear majority. It is, however, interesting to consider what would be the situation at Ottawa if the election results were inconclusive. There will be three parties of substantial size and probably any two of these combined would have enough seats to form a government. One such combination may be immediately rejected as impossible, namely the Conservatives and the Socialists. That leaves the Liberals free to unite with either the Conservatives or the Socialists.

Our belief is that in that event the choice will depend on the number of seats held by the respective parties, and that the Liberals will unite with the smaller of the two. The Conservatives cannot unite with the Socialists and if the Conservatives and their satellites should have the largest group in the House but should fall short of a majority they still could not govern without Liberal aid. This fact would put them in a rather disadvantageous position for bargaining.

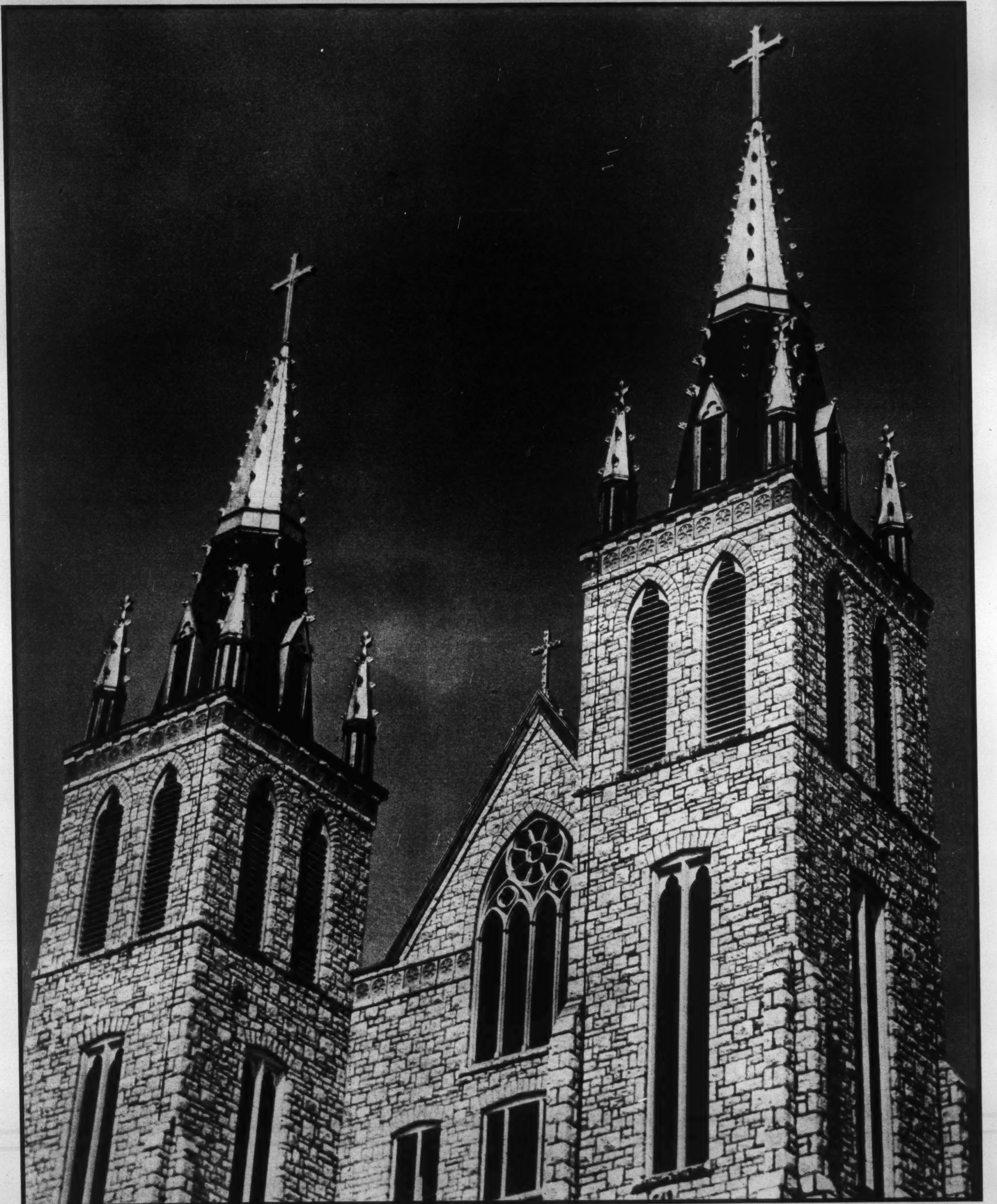
If the Socialists should be seriously reduced from their present strength and should look as if their ambitions constitute no threat to the private enterprise system the Liberals might invoke their aid, but for them to give it in such circumstances would be an admission of despair about the future of socialism. The precedent of the Progressive party contains no encouragement for any small party entering a coalition at Ottawa. On the other hand a strong Conservative party in the next House would have good reason for tolerating a Liberal government for two or three years in the expectation that economic troubles would make it weaker at the next election and it might therefore release a sufficient number of its members to keep the Liberals in power without the Conservative party accepting any responsibility for their policies. The only limitation on that technique is that no party can be forced to govern against its will.

Rates and Doctrines

ARE you, gentle reader, a student of transportation economics? If you are, it is probably no news to you that the Canadian railways were for many years, indeed practically from their inception until the First World War, operating under a freight rates doctrine whose validity depended entirely on the fact that there was no other form of transportation competing with the railways for business except steamships, which were largely governed by the same principles. The steamship and the freight train alike are large and unbreakable transportation units, which must be filled up to a high proportion of capacity or their movement is not economically justified. This situation made it possible and desirable to distribute the burden of freight rates unevenly over the different kinds of commodities carried, the low-value ones paying a low rate (without which they would not have been moved at all, for they would not have been produced where they actually were) and the high-value ones paying a high one.

But if you, gentle reader, are not a student of transportation economics the chances are that you have never had brought to your attention the fact that the advent of highway transport completely altered this set-up and

(*Continued on Page Five*)



—Courtesy Canadian National Railways

SPIRES OF THE MARTYRS' SHRINE, near Midland, Ont., will tower above the tercentenary events, this summer, to commemorate the five Jesuit missionaries martyred during the Iroquois conquest of Huronia.

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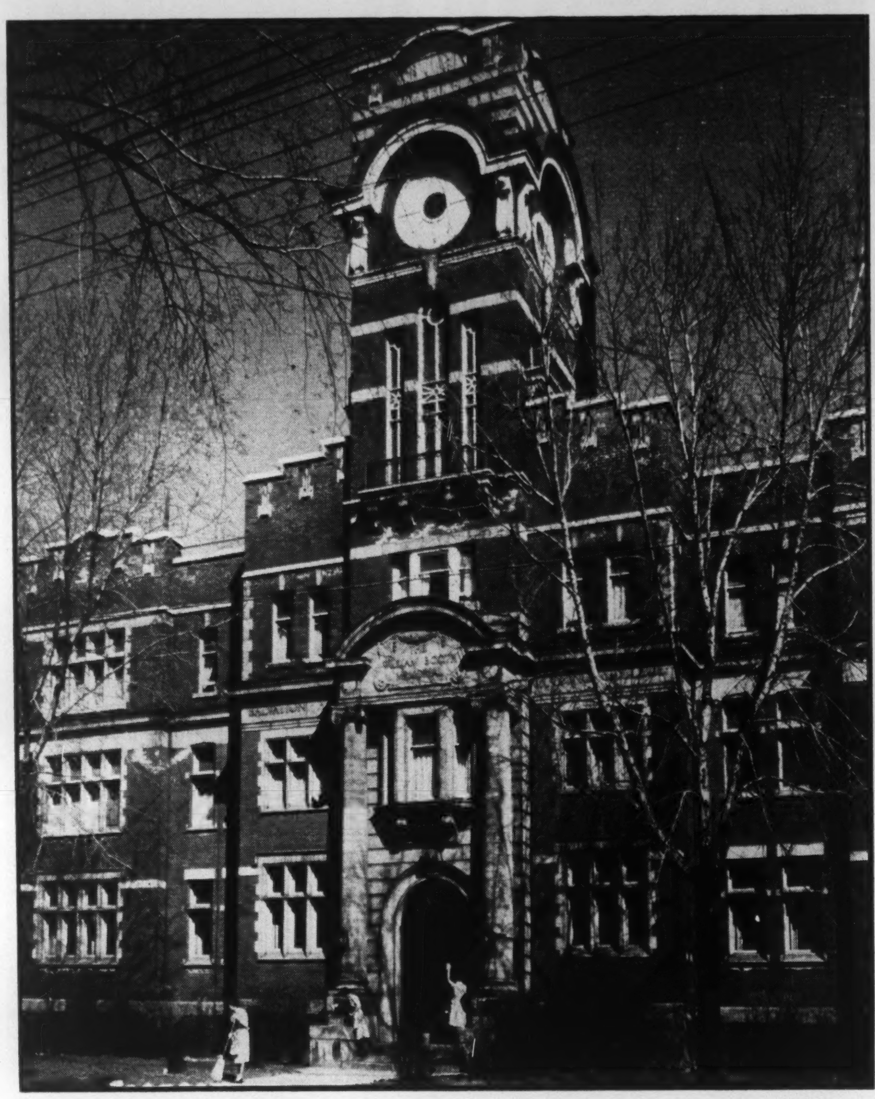

This month from The Salvation Army Training College, Toronto, go 32 new officers. Posting is secret until commissioning day.

All household duties of 102-room college are performed by cadets themselves, all of whom live in. Cleaning is done before 9 a.m. classes.

Said founder Gen. Booth: "The Salvation Army will sing its way around the world." Piano accordion greatly helps in rural areas.

Early in nine months course cadet gains practical knowledge of human problems visiting Army's Toronto family welfare office. Cadets provide own uniforms, pay modest entrance fee for training.

Women cadets train to conduct dedications, officiate at funerals, but not at weddings.

Principal Spooner takes classes in first aid. Cadets must pass St. John Ambulance course.

Musical training given cadets equips them to teach others. Serving in Canada at present are 1,499 officers. All must marry within own ranks, woman officer taking rank of husband.

MODERN SOCIAL SERVICE

Specialized Training At A National Centre For Canadians From Coast To Coast

Designed by Ruth Honderich

Photographed by Nott and Merrill

Self-confidence and poise are developed by door to door visitation. Friendly conversation leads to discussion of spiritual matters. Needed practical help follows.

Domestic training for women cadets prepares them to step into family emergencies. Officers must wait for a year following commissioning before they can be married.

Visiting prisons is required training. Cadet is taught to conduct prison interviews; as officer will often be only contact between prisoner and outside world.

Fashion changes are slow, though gradual. It took 60 years in The Salvation Army for women's skirts to reach present day length of 14 inches from floor.

—Photo by Karsh

ANTHONY WALSH, many years instructor in an Indian school in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia, is an ardent advocate of allowing Indians to develop their own cultural expression instead of assimilating them to ours. Here he is performing a B.C. Indian folk drama with the richly expressive native gestures and actions.

Ottawa View

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Cut Taxes–But How?

To Say "Eliminate Waste" Isn't Specific Enough

TWO quite different explanations have been advanced as to how the Conservatives, if elected, will reduce taxes while maintaining and even increasing expenditure on social services. This is a good trick if you can do it, and in the event some party other than the Conservatives comes to power on June 27, it might be worth their while to look into the formula also.

A Toronto Conservative paper, having asked how this is to be done, succinctly answers: "By the introduction of greater economy into the administration of public affairs."

A few days earlier, another solution was offered by an editorial writer supporting the campaign of George Drew. In effect this writer too, said the answer was simple. You could reduce tax rates while expanding social services, if you fostered trade and private industry and thus enlarged the national income.

Of these two solutions I would unhesitatingly choose the latter as the more realistic. An inspection of Canadian history from 1867 forward would yield not a single example of an administration reducing taxes while expanding services, performing the miracle by the use of the paring knife or the political axe. Whatever real relief the Canadian taxpayer has enjoyed in the past has come about through the expansion of industry, which has permitted the level of government spending to rise even while tax rates were going down.

Those who contend that taxes could be materially reduced by eliminating extravagance and waste, but without touching any of the present social services and other major government expenditures, would be far more plausible if they supported their contention with some arithmetic based on current government estimates. Precisely what items in the present estimates would they eliminate?

Of course it is not suggested that within an annual budget of expenditure of over $2.2 billions there is not scope for considerable waste and extravagance. But when it comes to trimming enough waste out of the estimates to make any substantial difference in present tax rates, that is another story. Big savings would require the abolition of big services.

One of the common fallacies about government spending is that nearly all the money goes into the salaries and wages of civil servants. When to this is added the idea that the government payroll is filled with drones and that all present services could be discharged by say two-thirds of the present personnel, the logic emerges that simply by weeding out the civil service, great savings could be made in the annual budget, and impressive reductions made in tax rates.

The exact figures are difficult to compile, but an analysis of the current Dominion estimates would show that less than 15 per cent of the total annual expenditures is represented by the pay of civil servants. Suppose an economy-minded party came into power, courageously ignored all the political consequences, went through the civil service with a sharp paring knife, and managed to operate all current services (and even expand a bit) with only three-quarters of the present staff. This is most unlikely, but if the argument is allowed, it would cut less than four per cent from the current estimates. The big costs today are in public welfare (20 per cent of the annual budget), interest on the public debt (20 per cent), defence, military pensions and aftercare (27 per cent), development and transportation (10 per cent), subsidies and rents to provinces (6 per cent).

The Difficulty Of Size

Extravagance Harder To Spot Today Than 50 Years Ago

WASTE and inefficiency in government spending is, of course, much more difficult to detect and eradicate than it is in most private enterprise, especially in small businesses where a single executive, often the owner, has his finger on every item of cost all through the year. It is one of the duties of political oppositions to scrutinize government expenditure and expose extravagance and unnecessary outlay. And it is one of the weak spots of modern parliamentary government that no effective machinery has yet been devised to enable an Assembly built to a nineteenth century model and tempo to grapple effectively with public spending. As late as the 1890's, the annual budget was still of the order of $30 millions, and opposition critics found time to investigate and appraise all government spending. They knew exactly what was going on. There was little opportunity for waste, and the difficulty of raising even such modest sums by federal taxes discouraged extravagance.

Now instead of $30 millions, the financial critic of the opposition has to consider estimates well over $2 billion annually; and evaluate complex schemes, enterprises and transactions spread over an area four thousand miles long and fifteen hundred miles north and south. It is beyond the capacity of any single man in Canada to say how much waste there is in our annual outlay of $2.2 billion, how many unnecessary civil servants there are, or what is the effect of social welfare payments on enterprise, frugality and self-reliance.

Parliament can take time only to look fleetingly at the thousands of millions as they are voted, near the end of a session. In many branches, divisions and sections of the government service, the only safeguard against corruption and waste is the conscience of the chief executive. That there has been so little scandal about gross extravagance or unjustified spending is a tribute to our civil service, but the colossal level of present operations calls for a new order of parliamentary audit and inspection.

Costly Social Services

Losses In Perpetuation Of Services Not Needed Now

WHAT evidence there is suggests that the serious kind of abuse of public spending does not come from office waste and extravagance as usually ferreted out by the efficiency expert in the operations of a private company. There are routine safeguards in the federal government to see that funds are spent for the purpose for which they are voted, that the purchase of equipment is justified, that civil servants have a job to do, that establishments are not inflated by ambitious bureau chiefs far beyond what is necessary.

When the Rowell-Sirois commission looked into the allegation that substantial sums were thrown away every year because of overlapping and duplication between the several governments — federal, provincial and municipal — it found very little evidence of such waste. Nor did the inquiry suggest that the taxpayer failed to get value for his money because large numbers of civil servants failed to give a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

Rather the evidence was that the main wastes grew out of the existence of costly services which were of doubtful or marginal value to Canadian industry or the Canadain society. One of the gravest dangers of all is the perpetuation of services which were once useful but which have ceased to be justified. It is hardly in human nature to expect bureau chiefs to work very hard at reducing their own branches of government; and in recent years parliament has not had time or opportunity to make this kind of a survey of government spending.

•

Voice From The Past

Hon. Harry Stevens Will Be Candidate In Vancouver

THE announcement that the Honorable Henry Herbert Stevens had been nominated as a Progressive Conservative candidate in Vancouver Centre came as no particular surprise in Ottawa, because he was here a couple of weeks earlier and made no secret of his renewed interest in federal politics. But it did arouse memories of one of the most dramatic incidents in recent federal history: the publication in the summer of 1934 of the famous pamphlet on the price spreads evidence, and the subsequent row between Stevens and Bennett which ended with Stevens giving up a $10,000-a-year job in hard times to do battle for his principles.

His resignation and his subsequent decision to launch a new Conservative party cut a deep rift into the failing ranks of the Bennett army, and was a large factor in the massacre at the polls in the following October. The Conservative press, like the Conservative party, was sharply divided about the Stevens episode. Conservative members like T. L. Church and C. W. Bell went on the platform to uphold Stevens' right to press for vigorous action on the evils and abuses exposed in the price spreads inquiry. Conservative newspapers like the *Free Press* of London said that Mr. Bennett had made a big political blunder.

In his letter of resignation Stevens charged that the Bennett cabinet had constantly nagged at him for his direction of the price spreads inquiry: "Almost daily throughout the long period of the last session I was subjected to irritating criticisms. One day it would be regarding my manner as chairman, the next the treatment of witnesses. . . Then the question of cost was constantly thrown in my face, and through it all from one of your senior members ran the constant refrain in a minor key, 'What can you do about it anyway?'"

Passing Show

THE new electric brain is said to be able to translate at sight from one language to another. We should like to know how many marks it would get on an ordinary exam paper.

•

It seems to have been discovered that the North Star is not a "Poll" star.

•

"What's wrong with universities?" asks the Ottawa *Journal.* Not much except what's wrong with university students.

•

"Police have found no connection between Canadian Seamen's Union and the night attacks on members of the Seafarers' International Union."—Vancouver *Province.*

We don't believe there were any attacks. The S.I.U. men just beat their heads against the stanchions to discredit the C.S.U.

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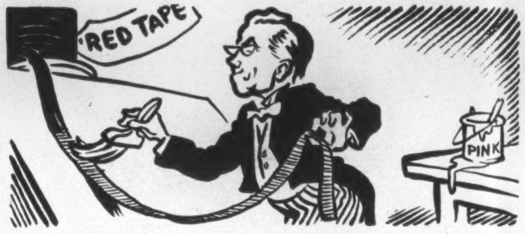
Mr. Coldwell recently promised, among other benefits to flow from a C.C.F. government, "the abolition of red tape." We don't care; we dislike pink tape just as much.



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Tim Buck's war policy is that he doesn't mind Canada going into a private war of her own with Russia if she wants to, but he won't have her going in behind that big bad United States.

•

Unofficial Suggestion

We're humbly suggesting the following targets
For the next time they drop an atomic bomb:
Juke-boxes; B-pictures; the scripts for soap-operas;
And the works of W. Somerset Momb.

J. E. P.

•

Detroit-Windsor labor leaders who live in glass houses shouldn't.

•

British export prices are too high. After all, Canadian buyers of British goods can't be expected to pay cost elements which include the tax to provide free dentures and wigs for British workers.

•

Lucy says the universal practice of giving a watch as a graduation present seems to her to suggest that before graduation the student's time was of no particular value.

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The Front Page

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thereby destroyed the validity of the old freight rates doctrine. The small transport unit used on the roads does not need the bulky low-value freight which forms the largest, though not the most paying, part of the railway's business. It can get along very nicely with the high-value and high-rated freight; it goes after that sort of business, offering rates which are slightly below those that the railway is compelled to charge in order to break even on its composite business, and when it has got all it can get of that high-rated business it stops, leaving the low-rate stuff entirely to the railways. It can afford to do so because it does not run in units of fifty freight cars to a train or five or ten thousand tons displacement to a ship. Its operating unit is a few tons of carrying capacity. It has no capital cost except for its rolling stock and a few small buildings for handling purposes.

This is the first and most important point in the submissions presented to the Royal Commission on Transportation by the Canadian National Railways. It is advanced as an argument for the placing of all forms of transportation under a unified control, which should be operated "from the standpoint of national public convenience and necessity". The problem is a difficult one, because any such national control to be effective would require an amendment of the B.N.A. Act diminishing the authority of the provinces, but it is important that the novel elements in the situation should be recognized and their effects understood. The essential point is that the low-rated commodities which still remain with the railways contribute less than their proportionate share of the overhead costs, while the high-rate commodities which the railways are losing have always contributed more than their share and should properly do so.

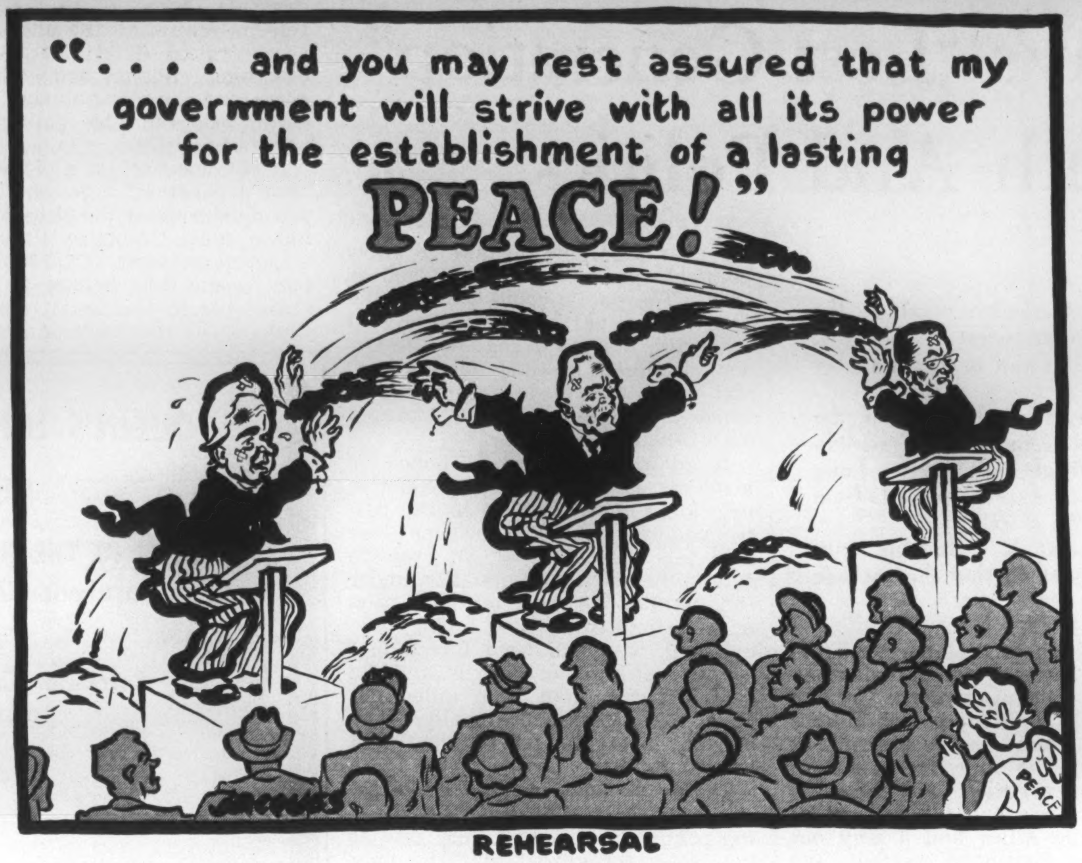
Railway Merging

WHY is everybody outside of the C.C.F. poking so much fun at Mr. Coldwell for his suggestion that when he comes to power he will nationalize the C.P.R. and then let it go on competing with our other nationalized railway, the C.N.R.? True, it is an illogical sort of idea, but if anybody thinks that there is anything logical about our present transportation set-up he is greatly mistaken. What we are doing at present is financing a publicly-owned railway to compete with a privately-owned railway, and financing it largely out of taxes collected from all of us including the privately-owned railway. This device provides employment for a great many more railway workers than would be employed if the two systems were amalgamated (whether under private or public ownership would make no difference on that score); and we are so rich that we can afford to pay these extra workers out of the taxes or out of the transportation charges, and we are used to this extraordinary set-up and think little about it, although if we ran across it in anybody else's country we should certainly conclude that the inhabitants were insane.

Indeed, so rich are we that we not only pay these extra workers at the prevailing market rate, but we actually pay them whatever they like to ask, since if we did not do so they would go on strike and deprive us of an essential element in our economic life. They are now preparing to make some new demands in the way of wage increases and improvements in working conditions, which will no doubt be granted after a little of the usual haggling: but it might be worth considering whether we could not make future wage increases conditional on the consolidation of the two systems and the pensioning off of the supernumerary employees. For while we realize that no worker can nowadays be dismissed merely because his job has become redundant, it might still be possible to look after him only for the rest of his life, and to start saving money on him as soon as he is dead.

Extradition and U.S.

THE American view on the subject of extradition treaties has had a considerable airing in the last few weeks in connection with the Eisler case, and since Canada is still under some pressure to extend her own extradition treaty with the United States it may be just as well to consider carefully what that American view is.


". . . . and you may rest assured that my government will strive with all its power for the establishment of a lasting PEACE!"
JACQUES
PEACE

REHEARSAL

Perjury is one of the extraditable offences in most extradition treaties, and if Eisler had been guilty of perjury he would undoubtedly have been surrendered. But he was actually guilty merely of making a false statement on a form required by the American government. Even so, if that form had been proved to contain a warning that the answers supplied to its questions would be considered as being given under oath we imagine that the British court would have accepted the American doctrine that a false statement was "equivalent" to perjury. Without that warning the claim that an answer to a government questionnaire is an answer made under oath, although no oath was required and no indication given that the answer would be treated as given under oath, seems entirely preposterous. The angry agitation in the United States over this matter is a clear indication of the grave risk that is run by any country which enters into an extradition agreement with the United States covering any but the most clearly definable and universally recognized offences.

A Canadian Venture

WE ARE sorry to hear that there is doubt about the continuance of support by some of the Canadian provinces to the International Student Seminar, which in this its second year is about to be held at Breda in Holland. Somebody has made the observation that the total cost of the whole seminar last year would barely cover the expense of training one member of an aircrew, and as the tendency, at least, of such international educational ventures is in the direction of making aircrews unnecessary by removing the danger of war it might be economical to spend some money on them.

Last year's seminar at Plon in Schleswig-Holstein brought together fifty of the most brilliant of Canada's current crop of university students along with a similar picked group from Germany and smaller entries from several other countries. All the professors and special lecturers (several Canadians among them) gave their services free. The venture is a Canadian idea, having originated with the Canadian Committee of International Student Service, and it would be nothing short of tragic if so promising an undertaking were cramped or ruined by lack of funds.

The Republic in Quebec

IN A RECENT article under the above heading we expressed a doubt whether Mr. Frederic Dorion, advocate of a republican form of government for Canada and formerly "Independent" member of the Commons for Charlevoix-Saguenay, would be opposed by a Liberal candidate in the present election. This doubt has been removed; Mr. Dorion is opposed in the new constituency of Saguenay by Mr. Lomer Brisson, a well known lawyer, and for that matter Mr. Dorion, who is now Quebec District organizer for the Progressive Conservative party, has usually been opposed by an official Liberal candidate.

What Mr. Dorion makes of the first item of the "Declaration of Progressive Conservative Policy" adopted by the Ottawa Convention on October 2 last, which reads "We proclaim our unswerving loyalty to His Majesty the King," we do not know. Possibly he holds that his own loyalty will continue to be unswerving until the constitution is changed and the republican form of government is established. As the chorus in "The Mikado" puts it, on learning that Nanki-Poo is to be executed next week: "Long life to you—till then."

It does not of course follow that the Liberal party in Quebec is any freer from republicanism than the Progressive Conservative party. Mr. Wilfrid LaCroix is an unquestioned and unquestioning Liberal who sits for Quebec-Montmorency; and in March last Mr. LaCroix placed on the order paper of the House of Commons a resolution calling on the government to "seek the cooperation of the provinces with the view of the adoption by parliament of a new constitution for Canada and Canadians which would be a statute of Canada repealing the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1946, resulting in the making of Canada a truly sovereign and independent nation, a separate republic outside of the British Commonwealth of Nations, free of economic or other commitments, whether in peace or in war." The resolution was ruled out of order on the ground that it was incompatible with the oath of allegiance taken by all members of the House of Commons.

Mr. Justice Ilsley

IN THE universal acclaim that has greeted the appointment to the Nova Scotia Supreme Court of the Right Hon. J. L. Ilsley there has seemed to be a note of regret, as if he were passing to a work of less importance than that which he performed during the long years of his wartime service. Any such feeling would be a grave mistake. The work of the courts of this country may be less conspicuous, and fortunately for us is certainly less contentious, than the work of the Dominion statesmen; but their need for men of Mr. Ilsley's sterling qualities of character is just as great.

Mr. Ilsley is perhaps the most typically Canadian among all our present group of prominent public men. It was because he was so perfectly one of ourselves—and the representative of those qualities which we know to be the best in ourselves—that he was able to rally the nation to such tremendous sacrifices when he was Minister of Finance. Because he gave of himself so unstintingly, Canadians gladly accorded him the right to make them give unstintingly also. Because he had an unflinching sense of duty they believed him when he told them what their own duties were. He should be a great judge for the same reason as made him a great minister of state.

Police Conduct

THE suggestion of the Association for Civil Liberties (Toronto), of which Provost R. S. K. Seeley is president, that there should be an Ontario royal commission to prepare a code of police conduct for all police forces in the province seems to have merit. There has, we think, been some deterioration in the standard of conduct of policemen in Ontario towards the citizens, which we are not inclined to blame entirely on the officers themselves. There has also been some serious deterioration in the conduct of a certain class of citizens towards the police; there is less cooperation with them in their task of maintaining order, and a growing disposition on the part of adolescents to take sides with the disorderly, a change which may be due to the easy-going discipline of some of our educational establishments. But the attitude towards the police will not be improved by overbearing or tactless conduct on the part of the officers; it will rather be made worse.

The setting up by the province of a standard of police conduct, and the instruction of officers in that standard, will in no way interfere with that autonomous control of the various forces by their municipal authorities which we regard as highly important. And it should minister to that *esprit de corps,* that sense of self-respect and pride in his organization, without which no man can be a thoroughly useful member of a body which must work under discipline as a police force has to.

How Salesmen Die

IT IS not often that a successful new play gets itself published in book form quite so rapidly as "Death of a Salesman" by Arthur Miller (Macmillan, $3.25), which is only a few weeks old on the New York stage and can already be had in the bookstores. It is an interesting piece of work, with a good deal of the Tennessee Williams technique and some of the same playwright's capacity for playing on the audience's feelings by dexterous exploitation of the painful experiences of very ordinary people. Its New York success we incline to ascribe in part to the fact that it deals with the characteristics of the salesman type of human being, a type with which New York is very well acquainted indeed.

There are salesmen whose self-confidence is self-sustained; it is so rooted in their personality that they do not need other people to bolster it up from time to time. But it is probably true, and it is certainly the thesis of this play, that many salesmen get their confidence from the people around them, their wives, their families, and occasionally their mistresses when the wife is not available or is inadequate as a bolsterer. Without this bolstering, it appears, the salesman is often unable to sell, which is apt to be disastrous when selling is all you can do.

Mr. Miller uses the seeing-all-through-and-around-the-house staging device, just like Mr. Williams in "The Glass Menagerie" and "A Streetcar Named Desire", to make the audience feel that it has an extremely intimate knowledge of the inner life of the salesman's family, and like most new theatrical tricks it works well while it is new. The action jumps from the present time to various remembered times with great freedom, and you know you are in remembered time and not present time because the characters walk through the walls! The central figure has ceased to be able to draw nourishment for his ego from either his mistresses or his family, and therefore proceeds to commit suicide, which we must admit seems like a very reasonable thing to do. From an epilogue we learn that the attendance at the funeral was poor.

COME TO THE POLLS!

IT'S June twenty-seventh, so lock up your dwelling, and
Heigh, ho! Come to the polls!
Give in to this federal fever compelling, and
Heigh, ho! Come to the polls!

Oh, I can't understand why you're slightly confused:
You read all the papers, you're thoroughly newsed,
And they're all so helpful to voters
Who can't make their minds up for voting.

So dance down the street with a jig and a caper, and
Heigh, ho! Come to the polls!
And use, for advice, your particular paper, and
Heigh, ho! Come to the polls!

Did you say that you wish you had not learned to read?
Illiterate people are lucky indeed?
And you can't depend on the dailies—
They have such a flair for misquoting?

Too bad your political faith's yet unmoulded, but
Heigh, ho! Come to the polls!
The Press for a guide is like voting blindfolded, but
Heigh, ho! Come to the polls! J. E. P.

Ottawa View

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

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A Toronto Conservative paper, having asked how this is to be done, succinctly answers: "By the introduction of greater economy into the administration of public affairs."

A few days earlier, another solution was offered by an editorial writer supporting the campaign of George Drew. In effect this writer too, said the answer was simple. You could reduce tax rates while expanding social services, if you fostered trade and private industry and thus enlarged the national income.

Of these two solutions I would unhesitatingly choose the latter as the more realistic. An inspection of Canadian history from 1867 forward would yield not a single example of an administration reducing taxes while expanding services, performing the miracle by the use of the paring knife or the political axe. Whatever real relief the Canadian taxpayer has enjoyed in the past has come about through the expansion of industry, which has permitted the level of government spending to rise even while tax rates were going down.

Those who contend that taxes could be materially reduced by eliminating extravagance and waste, but without touching any of the present social services and other major government expenditures, would be far more plausible if they supported their contention with some arithmetic based on current government estimates. Precisely what items in the present estimates would they eliminate?

Of course it is not suggested that within an annual budget of expenditure of over $2.2 billions there is not scope for considerable waste and extravagance. But when it comes to trimming enough waste out of the estimates to make any substantial difference in present tax rates, that is another story. Big savings would require the abolition of big services.

One of the common fallacies about government spending is that nearly all the money goes into the salaries and wages of civil servants. When to this is added the idea that the government payroll is filled with drones and that all present services could be discharged by say two-thirds of the present personnel, the logic emerges that simply by weeding out the civil service, great savings could be made in the annual budget, and impressive reductions made in tax rates.

The exact figures are difficult to compile, but an analysis of the current Dominion estimates would show that less than 15 per cent of the total annual expenditures is represented by the pay of civil servants. Suppose an economy-minded party came into power, courageously ignored all the political consequences, went through the civil service with a sharp paring knife, and managed to operate all current services (and even expand a bit) with only three-quarters of the present staff. This is most unlikely, but if the argument is allowed, it would cut less than four per cent from the current estimates. The big costs today are in public welfare (20 per cent of the annual budget), interest on the public debt (20 per cent), defence, military pensions and aftercare (27 per cent), development and transportation (10 per cent), subsidies and rents to provinces (6 per cent).

The Difficulty Of Size

Extravagance Harder To Spot Today Than 50 Years Ago

WASTE and inefficiency in government spending is, of course, much more difficult to detect and eradicate than it is in most private enterprise, especially in small businesses where a single executive, often the owner, has his finger on every item of cost all through the year. It is one of the duties of political oppositions to scrutinize government expenditure and expose extravagance and unnecessary outlay. And it is one of the weak spots of modern parliamentary government that no effective machinery has yet been devised to enable an Assembly built to a nineteenth century model and tempo to grapple effectively with public spending. As late as the 1890's, the annual budget was still of the order of $30 millions, and opposition critics found time to investigate and appraise all government spending. They knew exactly what was going on. There was little opportunity for waste, and the difficulty of raising even such modest sums by federal taxes discouraged extravagance.

—Photo by Karsh

ANTHONY WALSH, many years instructor in an Indian school in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia, is an ardent advocate of allowing Indians to develop their own cultural expression instead of assimilating them to ours. Here he is performing a B.C. Indian folk drama with the richly expressive native gestures and actions.

Now instead of $30 millions, the financial critic of the opposition has to consider estimates well over $2 billion annually; and evaluate complex schemes, enterprises and transactions spread over an area four thousand miles long and fifteen hundred miles north and south. It is beyond the capacity of any single man in Canada to say how much waste there is in our annual outlay of $2.2 billion, how many unnecessary civil servants there are, or what is the effect of social welfare payments on enterprise, frugality and self-reliance.

Parliament can take time only to look fleetingly at the thousands of millions as they are voted, near the end of a session. In many branches, divisions and sections of the government service, the only safeguard against corruption and waste is the conscience of the chief executive. That there has been so little scandal about gross extravagance or unjustified spending is a tribute to our civil service, but the colossal level of present operations calls for a new order of parliamentary audit and inspection.

Costly Social Services

Losses In Perpetuation Of Services Not Needed Now

WHAT evidence there is suggests that the serious kind of abuse of public spending does not come from office waste and extravagance as usually ferreted out by the efficiency expert in the operations of a private company. There are routine safeguards in the federal government to see that funds are spent for the purpose for which they are voted, that the purchase of equipment is justified, that civil servants have a job to do, that establishments are not inflated by ambitious bureau chiefs far beyond what is necessary.

When the Rowell-Sirois commission looked into the allegation that substantial sums were thrown away every year because of overlapping and duplication between the several governments — federal, provincial and municipal — it found very little evidence of such waste. Nor did the inquiry suggest that the taxpayer failed to get value for his money because large numbers of civil servants failed to give a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

Rather the evidence was that the main wastes grew out of the existence of costly services which were of doubtful or marginal value to Canadian industry or the Canadain society. One of the gravest dangers of all is the perpetuation of services which were once useful but which have ceased to be justified. It is hardly in human nature to expect bureau chiefs to work very hard at reducing their own branches of government; and in recent years parliament has not had time or opportunity to make this kind of a survey of government spending.

•

Voice From The Past

Hon. Harry Stevens Will Be Candidate In Vancouver

THE announcement that the Honorable Henry Herbert Stevens had been nominated as a Progressive Conservative candidate in Vancouver Centre came as no particular surprise in Ottawa, because he was here a couple of weeks earlier and made no secret of his renewed interest in federal politics. But it did arouse memories of one of the most dramatic incidents in recent federal history: the publication in the summer of 1934 of the famous pamphlet on the price spreads evidence, and the subsequent row between Stevens and Bennett which ended with Stevens giving up a $10,000-a-year job in hard times to do battle for his principles.

His resignation and his subsequent decision to launch a new Conservative party cut a deep rift into the failing ranks of the Bennett army, and was a large factor in the massacre at the polls in the following October. The Conservative press, like the Conservative party, was sharply divided about the Stevens episode. Conservative members like T. L. Church and C. W. Bell went on the platform to uphold Stevens' right to press for vigorous action on the evils and abuses exposed in the price spreads inquiry. Conservative newspapers like the *Free Press* of London said that Mr. Bennett had made a big political blunder.

In his letter of resignation Stevens charged that the Bennett cabinet had constantly nagged at him for his direction of the price spreads inquiry: "Almost daily throughout the long period of the last session I was subjected to irritating criticisms. One day it would be regarding my manner as chairman, the next the treatment of witnesses. . . Then the question of cost was constantly thrown in my face, and through it all from one of your senior members ran the constant refrain in a minor key, 'What can you do about it anyway?' "

Passing Show

THE new electric brain is said to be able to translate at sight from one language to another. We should like to know how many marks it would get on an ordinary exam paper.

•

It seems to have been discovered that the North Star is not a "Poll" star.

•

"What's wrong with universities?" asks the Ottawa *Journal*. Not much except what's wrong with university students.

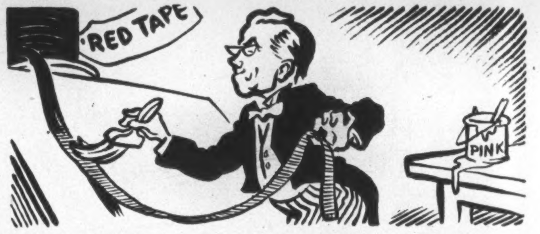
•

"Police have found no connection between Canadian Seamen's Union and the night attacks on members of the Seafarers' International Union."—Vancouver *Province*.

We don't believe there were any attacks. The S.I.U. men just beat their heads against the stanchions to discredit the C.S.U.

•

Mr. Coldwell recently promised, among other benefits to flow from a C.C.F. government, "the abolition of red tape." We don't care; we dislike pink tape just as much.



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Tim Buck's war policy is that he doesn't mind Canada going into a private war of her own with Russia if she wants to, but he won't have her going in behind that big bad United States.

•

Unofficial Suggestion

We're humbly suggesting the following targets
For the next time they drop an atomic bomb:
Juke-boxes; B-pictures; the scripts for soap-
operas;
And the works of W. Somerset Momb.

J. E. P.

•

Detroit-Windsor labor leaders who live in glass houses shouldn't.

•

British export prices are too high. After all, Canadian buyers of British goods can't be expected to pay cost elements which include the tax to provide free dentures and wigs for British workers.

•

Lucy says the universal practice of giving a watch as a graduation present seems to her to suggest that before graduation the student's time was of no particular value.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

thereby destroyed the validity of the old freight rates doctrine. The small transport unit used on the roads does not need the bulky low-value freight which forms the largest, though not the most paying, part of the railway's business. It can get along very nicely with the high-value and high-rated freight; it goes after that sort of business, offering rates which are slightly below those that the railway is compelled to charge in order to break even on its composite business, and when it has got all it can get of that high-rated business it stops, leaving the low-rate stuff entirely to the railways. It can afford to do so because it does not run in units of fifty freight cars to a train or five or ten thousand tons displacement to a ship. Its operating unit is a few tons of carrying capacity. It has no capital cost except for its rolling stock and a few small buildings for handling purposes.

This is the first and most important point in the submissions presented to the Royal Commission on Transportation by the Canadian National Railways. It is advanced as an argument for the placing of all forms of transportation under a unified control, which should be operated "from the standpoint of national public convenience and necessity". The problem is a difficult one, because any such national control to be effective would require an amendment of the B.N.A. Act diminishing the authority of the provinces, but it is important that the novel elements in the situation should be recognized and their effects understood. The essential point is that the low-rated commodities which still remain with the railways contribute less than their proportionate share of the overhead costs, while the high-rate commodities which the railways are losing have always contributed more than their share and should properly do so.

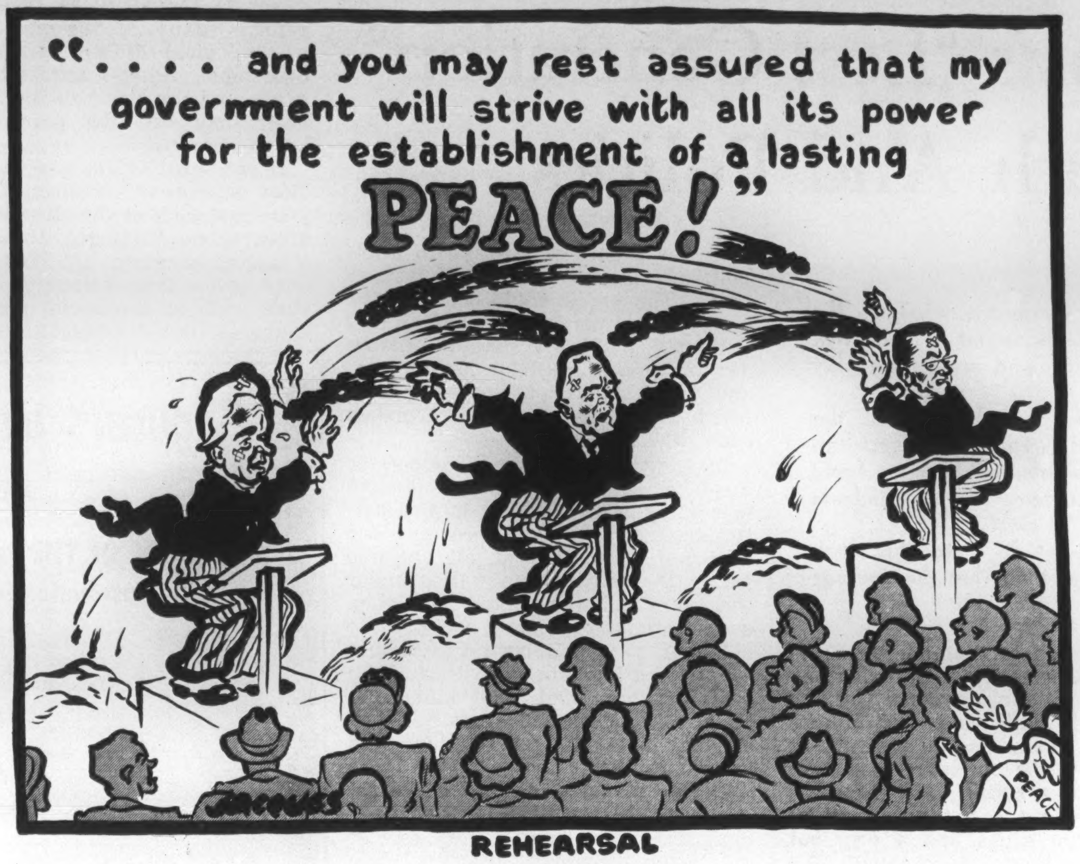
Railway Merging

WHY is everybody outside of the C.C.F. poking so much fun at Mr. Coldwell for his suggestion that when he comes to power he will nationalize the C.P.R. and then let it go on competing with our other nationalized railway, the C.N.R.? True, it is an illogical sort of idea, but if anybody thinks that there is anything logical about our present transportation set-up he is greatly mistaken. What we are doing at present is financing a publicly-owned railway to compete with a privately-owned railway, and financing it largely out of taxes collected from all of us including the privately-owned railway. This device provides employment for a great many more railway workers than would be employed if the two systems were amalgamated (whether under private or public ownership would make no difference on that score); and we are so rich that we can afford to pay these extra workers out of the taxes or out of the transportation charges, and we are used to this extraordinary set-up and think little about it, although if we ran across it in anybody else's country we should certainly conclude that the inhabitants were insane.

Indeed, so rich are we that we not only pay these extra workers at the prevailing market rate, but we actually pay them whatever they like to ask, since if we did not do so they would go on strike and deprive us of an essential element in our economic life. They are now preparing to make some new demands in the way of wage increases and improvements in working conditions, which will no doubt be granted after a little of the usual haggling: but it might be worth considering whether we could not make future wage increases conditional on the consolidation of the two systems and the pensioning off of the supernumerary employees. For while we realize that no worker can nowadays be dismissed merely because his job has become redundant, it might still be possible to look after him only for the rest of his life, and to start saving money on him as soon as he is dead.

Extradition and U.S.

THE American view on the subject of extradition treaties has had a considerable airing in the last few weeks in connection with the Eisler case, and since Canada is still under some pressure to extend her own extradition treaty with the United States it may be just as well to consider carefully what that American view is.


". . . . and you may rest assured that my government will strive with all its power for the establishment of a lasting PEACE!"
JACQUES
PEACE

REHEARSAL

Perjury is one of the extraditable offences in most extradition treaties, and if Eisler had been guilty of perjury he would undoubtedly have been surrendered. But he was actually guilty merely of making a false statement on a form required by the American government. Even so, if that form had been proved to contain a warning that the answers supplied to its questions would be considered as being given under oath we imagine that the British court would have accepted the American doctrine that a false statement was "equivalent" to perjury. Without that warning the claim that an answer to a government questionnaire is an answer made under oath, although no oath was required and no indication given that the answer would be treated as given under oath, seems entirely preposterous. The angry agitation in the United States over this matter is a clear indication of the grave risk that is run by any country which enters into an extradition agreement with the United States covering any but the most clearly definable and universally recognized offences.

A Canadian Venture

WE ARE sorry to hear that there is doubt about the continuance of support by some of the Canadian provinces to the International Student Seminar, which in this its second year is about to be held at Breda in Holland. Somebody has made the observation that the total cost of the whole seminar last year would barely cover the expense of training one member of an aircrew, and as the tendency, at least, of such international educational ventures is in the direction of making aircrews unnecessary by removing the danger of war it might be economical to spend some money on them.

Last year's seminar at Plon in Schleswig-Holstein brought together fifty of the most brilliant of Canada's current crop of university students along with a similar picked group from Germany and smaller entries from several other countries. All the professors and special lecturers (several Canadians among them) gave their services free. The venture is a Canadian idea, having originated with the Canadian Committee of International Student Service, and it would be nothing short of tragic if so promising an undertaking were cramped or ruined by lack of funds.

The Republic in Quebec

IN A RECENT article under the above heading we expressed a doubt whether Mr. Frederic Dorion, advocate of a republican form of government for Canada and formerly "Independent" member of the Commons for Charlevoix-Saguenay, would be opposed by a Liberal candidate in the present election. This doubt has been removed; Mr. Dorion is opposed in the new constituency of Saguenay by Mr. Lomer Brisson, a well known lawyer, and for that matter Mr. Dorion, who is now Quebec District organizer for the Progressive Conservative party, has usually been opposed by an official Liberal candidate.

What Mr. Dorion makes of the first item of the "Declaration of Progressive Conservative Policy" adopted by the Ottawa Convention on October 2 last, which reads "We proclaim our unswerving loyalty to His Majesty the King," we do not know. Possibly he holds that his own loyalty will continue to be unswerving until the constitution is changed and the republican form of government is established. As the chorus in "The Mikado" puts it, on learning that Nanki-Poo is to be executed next week: "Long life to you—till then."

It does not of course follow that the Liberal party in Quebec is any freer from republicanism than the Progressive Conservative party. Mr. Wilfrid LaCroix is an unquestioned and unquestioning Liberal who sits for Quebec-Montmorency; and in March last Mr. LaCroix placed on the order paper of the House of Commons a resolution calling on the government to "seek the cooperation of the provinces with the view of the adoption by parliament of a new constitution for Canada and Canadians which would be a statute of Canada repealing the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1946, resulting in the making of Canada a truly sovereign and independent nation, a separate republic outside of the British Commonwealth of Nations, free of economic or other commitments, whether in peace or in war." The resolution was ruled out of order on the ground that it was incompatible with the oath of allegiance taken by all members of the House of Commons.

Mr. Justice Ilsley

IN THE universal acclaim that has greeted the appointment to the Nova Scotia Supreme Court of the Right Hon. J. L. Ilsley there has seemed to be a note of regret, as if he were passing to a work of less importance than that which he performed during the long years of his wartime service. Any such feeling would be a grave mistake. The work of the courts of this country may be less conspicuous, and fortunately for us is certainly less contentious, than the work of the Dominion statesmen; but their need for men of Mr. Ilsley's sterling qualities of character is just as great.

Mr. Ilsley is perhaps the most typically Canadian among all our present group of prominent public men. It was because he was so perfectly one of ourselves—and the representative of those qualities which we know to be the best in ourselves—that he was able to rally the nation to such tremendous sacrifices when he was Minister of Finance. Because he gave of himself so unstintingly, Canadians gladly accorded him the right to make them give unstintingly also. Because he had an unflinching sense of duty they believed him when he told them what their own duties were. He should be a great judge for the same reason as made him a great minister of state.

Police Conduct

THE suggestion of the Association for Civil Liberties (Toronto), of which Provost R. S. K. Seeley is president, that there should be an Ontario royal commission to prepare a code of police conduct for all police forces in the province seems to have merit. There has, we think, been some deterioration in the standard of conduct of policemen in Ontario towards the citizens, which we are not inclined to blame entirely on the officers themselves. There has also been some serious deterioration in the conduct of a certain class of citizens towards the police; there is less cooperation with them in their task of maintaining order, and a growing disposition on the part of adolescents to take sides with the disorderly, a change which may be due to the easy-going discipline of some of our educational establishments. But the attitude towards the police will not be improved by overbearing or tactless conduct on the part of the officers; it will rather be made worse.

The setting up by the province of a standard of police conduct, and the instruction of officers in that standard, will in no way interfere with that autonomous control of the various forces by their municipal authorities which we regard as highly important. And it should minister to that *esprit de corps*, that sense of self-respect and pride in his organization, without which no man can be a thoroughly useful member of a body which must work under discipline as a police force has to.

How Salesmen Die

IT IS not often that a successful new play gets itself published in book form quite so rapidly as "Death of a Salesman" by Arthur Miller (Macmillan, $3.25), which is only a few weeks old on the New York stage and can already be had in the bookstores. It is an interesting piece of work, with a good deal of the Tennessee Williams technique and some of the same playwright's capacity for playing on the audience's feelings by dexterous exploitation of the painful experiences of very ordinary people. Its New York success we incline to ascribe in part to the fact that it deals with the characteristics of the salesman type of human being, a type with which New York is very well acquainted indeed.

There are salesmen whose self-confidence is self-sustained; it is so rooted in their personality that they do not need other people to bolster it up from time to time. But it is probably true, and it is certainly the thesis of this play, that many salesmen get their confidence from the people around them, their wives, their families, and occasionally their mistresses when the wife is not available or is inadequate as a bolsterer. Without this bolstering, it appears, the salesman is often unable to sell, which is apt to be disastrous when selling is all you can do.

Mr. Miller uses the seeing-all-through-and-around-the-house staging device, just like Mr. Williams in "The Glass Menagerie" and "A Streetcar Named Desire", to make the audience feel that it has an extremely intimate knowledge of the inner life of the salesman's family, and like most new theatrical tricks it works well while it is new. The action jumps from the present time to various remembered times with great freedom, and you know you are in remembered time and not present time because the characters walk through the walls! The central figure has ceased to be able to draw nourishment for his ego from either his mistresses or his family, and therefore proceeds to commit suicide, which we must admit seems like a very reasonable thing to do. From an epilogue we learn that the attendance at the funeral was poor.

COME TO THE POLLS!

IT'S June twenty-seventh, so lock up your dwelling, and
Heigh, ho! Come to the polls!
Give in to this federal fever compelling, and
Heigh, ho! Come to the polls!

Oh, I can't understand why you're slightly confused:
You read all the papers, you're thoroughly newsed,
And they're all so helpful to voters
Who can't make their minds up for voting.

So dance down the street with a jig and a caper, and
Heigh, ho! Come to the polls!
And use, for advice, your particular paper, and
Heigh, ho! Come to the polls!

Did you say that you wish you had not learned to read?
Illiterate people are lucky indeed?
And you can't depend on the dailies—
They have such a flair for misquoting?

Too bad your political faith's yet unmoulded, but
Heigh, ho! Come to the polls!
The Press for a guide is like voting blindfolded, but
Heigh, ho! Come to the polls!

J. E. P.

One Of Germany's "Lost Generation" Reports On Youth And Politics

By ERNST HEINSEN

While the Big Four talk about the future of Germany, what do the Germans themselves think about it? In particular, what is the "lost generation" which was raised in the Hitler Youth and must soon play a big role in German politics, thinking?

SATURDAY NIGHT has arranged through Mr. Max Haskell of the University of Toronto, who attended a seminar of German and Canadian students arranged in Germany last year by Professor Marcus Long through the International Students' Service, to secure several reports from Germans he met there and has corresponded with since.

Here is the first, from a young Social Democrat. We find his story interesting and heartening, though he does not pretend that the average German youth yet shares his views.

Hamburg, May 23.

A FOREIGNER arriving in Western Germany today might be surprised at all the black-red-gold flags flying from public buildings. But if he asked a German why, there is a good chance the man would not know. The occasion is the signing of the Bonn Constitution, an act paving the way for the first German government since the war, a decisive step towards filling the vacuum in the middle of Europe. A day of some importance, indeed—but many Germans are not interested.

Today marks another important event: the meeting of the Big Four in Paris in another attempt to settle the German problem. Will this one fail, like the others? Or will it bring the realization of that one desire in which all Germans are united, whatever their political opinions: German unity? It is almost too much to hope for. Some Germans are pessimistic. Others have the optimism of a man clutching at a straw. But the mass of the people are not interested at all. Let the Allies find a way out of the mess they have created! We have enough to do with our own troubles! This is, especially, the attitude of the youth.

Since I am one of them, perhaps I had best tell a little of my own experience. I was nine when the Nazis came to power. All I can remember before that time is a few wild election battles between the Nazis and the Social Democrats. Though my parents were strongly anti-Nazi, I joined the Hitler Youth, last among my classmates.

P.O.W. in Britain

Thus I was caught up by the Nazi ideology, by the activity in the Hitler Youth, the concentrated propaganda there and at school, a natural opposition to the views of one's parents, and the blind optimism of youth that there could be no evil in the world and that the bad things I heard of were but the inevitable shadow from a great light.

Then war broke out. I was called up at 18, and after a brief training sent to Russia. There I experienced the realities of war and of Nazism; it was a gradual but radical re-education. I realized that we were not fighting for a just cause—but could I commit treason when my country was at war? This was a terrible conflict which gripped many Germans; I was not relieved of it until I was captured. As a prisoner of war in England, doomed to a desperate passivity, I had to watch the final senseless destruction of my country. It was then that the will to fight every remnant of Nazism and nationalism was born in me.

After repatriation to the chaos of postwar Germany I took up law studies in the University of Hamburg. I joined the Socialist Students' Club, a small circle of young enthusiasts. But the will to build a new Germany met strong obstacles on all sides. It was not ruins and hunger which were the worst, but the complete breakdown in morale and the pervading black market.

Mistakes of Occupation

Also, the daily practices of the occupation authorities proved very different from what we had been told, in the P. O. W. camps, about the intentions of the democratic victors. Many Allied officials had no understanding of the German mentality, and merely tried to transplant their own institutions to this strange soil.

In particular, the efforts at denazification produced nothing but exasperation. At first all of the little men were severely punished; when the big shots came to be dealt with, the judges were tired. A million ordinary Nazi Party members who had been dismissed from their jobs for a year or two, were then returned to their old positions. It became clear how difficult it is to judge a man by means of a questionnaire, and to punish political errors and stupidity. "Political re-education" became a despised slogan.

It was a serious mistake to allow political parties to be revived so soon. The public could see that the new German parliaments had no real authority, but led a shadow life under the foreign military bureaucracy, and were mere talking-shops in which ambitious politicians attacked each other.

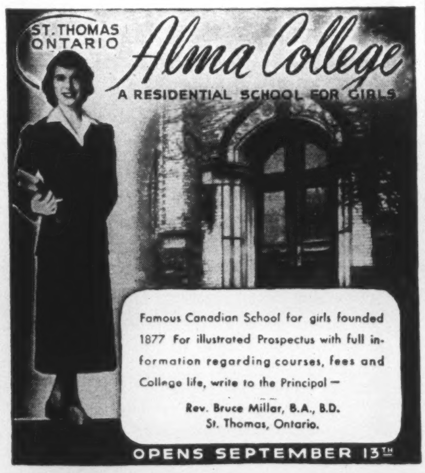
In addition, the eagerly hoped-for inspiring new spirit, the productive new ideas, were lacking in the parties and everywhere. It became clear that the oppression of all creative forces, the spiritual stagnation under the totalitarian regime, had been under-estimated. How could these old men, who had been forced into isolation at home or in exile, and the best of whom had been killed off, have new ideas? Naturally, they started in again where they had left off in 1933.

The disillusioned masses, and especially the youth, turned away from the parties; and only a very few of the latter recognized that the only hope was to join the parties and regenerate them. Since the currency reform many of the material and psychological difficulties have been overcome. Shops are filled with goods and the black market has been decimated. But the political instability remains.

If you want to get a picture of the "lost generation" between 20 and 35, you must look at the situation in the universities. Hamburg University is a typical example. Of 5,000 students only some 200 belong to political clubs—100 in the Social Democratic Club, 40 in the unrecognized Communist club, and 30 each in the Christian Democratic and Liberal Democratic clubs.

The mass of the students is negative towards present-day politics—but this doesn't mean that they are not at all interested in politics! They simply see little possibility of developing any really German policy under the occupation.

It would be wrong to call them Nazis. The overwhelming majority does not want a revival of Nazism or dictatorship in any form. But they show a strong national trend,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nourished by the position of Germany as a pawn in international politics. They often lack even the most simple political understanding. Their attitude is just an emotional irrationalism—which leaves them an easy prey to mass suggestion.

Let me give an illustration, from last year's election to the Student Council of Hamburg University. Candidates known as socialists were shouted down by a howling mass; yet when I spoke afterwards to some of the loudest shouters they were quite reasonable and regretted their actions. So much for the students, who though still politically unorganized and incoherent, will through their very numbers form a tremendous factor in German politics.

Another important element is the mass of millions of refugees from the eastern provinces now incorporated into Poland and Russia. They have lost all their possessions, and for many years must themselves feel lost. *He who succeeds in organizing this mass of refugees can be the new master of Germany.*

Socialists Turn from Marx

Now for a brief introduction to the political parties. The two decisive ones are the Social Democrats (SPD) and the Christian Democrats (CDU). The SPD has behind it a long tradition. It was once the model and spearhead of all the European labor movements. It has a solid core of members among the workers, bound to the party through family tradition for generations.

Nevertheless, the SPD is changing. Its rigid Marxism and anti-religious tenets are loosening; quite a number of good Christians are now members. It is a really democratic party both in its policy and its inner structure.

In the Russian Zone the SPD was swallowed forcibly by the Communists, and many Social Democrats thrown into the re-opened concentration camps, with the result that in the Western zones it has become the Communists' strongest opponent.

The second big party in the West, the Christian Democratic Union, is a new grouping designed as a rallying-point for all non-socialist forces. It includes Protestants and Catholics, industrialists and middle-class people, ex-colonels and Christian trade-unionists. But it has not succeeded in gaining mass support. The variety of interests within the party leads to dissension and an unsettled policy.

The Communists are the same as everywhere. In the West they are steadily losing ground thanks to Russian policy in the East. I would not expect them to poll more than 8 per cent in a new election. The other parties are of mainly local importance.

Struggle Over Constitution

The party struggle during the 11 months since currency reform has focussed on economic policy and the Bonn Constitution. The conservative majority in the Bizonal Economic Council lifted most controls, with the result that while wages remained the same as in 1937 food prices have doubled and the price of other goods tripled. The Social Democrats have fiercely opposed this policy, and in the coming elections will campaign for a policy of investments and long-term planning.

In the struggle over the new constitution the SPD stand has been "as much federalism as possible, as much centralism as is necessary." At the beginning of the occupation the Western powers revived the *Laender*, (the states or provinces), according them rights which they did not hold even under the federal Weimar Constitution, and thus reversing a long process of centralization in Germany. Now, while most Germans favor federalism as against the super-centralism of the Nazi regime, the great majority are aware that there must be sufficient central authority to operate a modern industrial state.

The new German state will have enormous burdens to bear, such as occupation costs, reparations and the maintenance of an unprecedented number of war widows, orphans and cripples, as well as some 10 millions of refugees from the East. The burden of the refugees, notably, is most unequally distributed, and will require redistribution by a central authority. Conservative politicians who feared left-wing domination of a strong central government, the French who feared the revival of a powerful Germany, and the Americans who wanted to transplant their own system here, all favored a weak central government, however.

A compromise in the struggle between the two leading parties was only achieved when they recognized that no constitution would have a solid enough support among the people unless backed by both of them. But the rightist parties backed by the wishes of the Allies, gained the lion's share: a senate or *Bundesrat*, nominated by the provincial governments, as the upper house in the new government and wielding more power than the lower, elected house.

The only instrument of real central power which the Social Democrats were able to gain was a finance administration to collect federal taxes. When the Military Governors vetoed this provision, the SPD turned down the whole compromise. But the SPD was confident that the great majority of the German people would reject the Constitution as it then stood, and their stand was justified when the Western foreign ministers, seeking a *fait accompli* in Western Germany as a counter in the Paris conference, accepted the SPD proposals.

The constitution was passed in this form, and while still a bit too federalistic for most Germans, can be accepted as the basis for a new German democracy.

This Federal Republic of Germany includes only the three Western zones, and can therefore never be accepted by the German people as a final solution. Indeed, it is not called a "constitution" but a *basic law*, to denote its provisional character.

How To End German Menace

It is hoped that the economic and political progress in Western Germany will exert such an attractive power as to force the Russians to throw in their zone. But free elections for all parties in the whole of Germany are a condition which the West cannot abandon.

The new constitution is a considerable step forward. But it will remain just a scrap of paper if its institutions are not created in the right spirit. The fate of the progressive and democratic Weimar Constitution proved that. All depends on the ability of the parties to renovate themselves, so as to attract the masses, which now stand apart from politics.

Very much will depend, too, on the attitude of other countries. The new Germany needs confidence. I know from personal experience the mistrust and fear among our neighbors, who were occupied by Nazi armies. I know how justified these feelings are. But for the sake of the future of Europe, Germany needs confidence and partnership: these are the strongest weapons with which peace-loving Germans can fight the new nationalism!

The incorporation of this Germany into a European organization on an equal footing is the best means of abolishing the "German menace"—perhaps the only one.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

12.6 Billion Dollars Of U.S. Budget Goes To Business And Industry

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN dealt a haymaker to business critics of the Democratic Administration who contend the government is "going socialistic" when it was disclosed here that 12.6 billion dollars, or nearly a third of the President's budget for 1950 fiscal year spending, would be channeled directly into American business and industry. Republican and Dixiecrat opponents of the "Fair Deal" Program have held that the Truman social legislative aims, such as health insurance, public housing, a higher minimum wage, a new labor law, are much too far left of the traditional "left of centre" position claimed by both Truman and his predecessor Franklin Roosevelt.

The Administration came up with a unique Budget breakdown ahead of the actual appropriations by Congress, for the very practical purpose of winning favorable action on fiscal recommendations. The breakdown further shows that another 23.5 billion dollars will be paid out for the year starting July 1, principally for personal services, such as pensions and interest on the debt.

The government contends that the flow of Uncle Sam's dollars into business, agriculture and consumer pockets, will considerably bulwark purchasing power. Federal economists believe it will be an important offset and possible checkmate to current "deflationary" trends. This does not answer the contention of Congressional critics who maintain, that the Truman Administration expected inflation to continue and made little or no provision for a recession or depression.

However, government agencies are already blueprinting public works projects in order to be ready for any substantial drop in the national economy. Public opinion seems to incline toward the belief that economic conditions will not plummet drastically. Fiscal experts believe that the appropriations bills will reflect the same general budget divisions as the Administration has predicted, and that they will serve as "reflationary" supports.

The downward trend in economic conditions has brought on an "economy" wave in Congress, and all legislation is affected. Any bills that involve the expenditures of public funds are doubly scrutinized. There are proposals for "across the board" cuts in appropriations of five to 10 per cent. The House of Representatives has set a new record for speed by passing all of the regular money bills, but only four have passed the Senate and none have reached the White House. The House trimmed the fiscal bills by some 1.8 billions of dollars below the Budget estimates. Yet Representative Clarence Cannon of Missouri, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, declares that none of the reductions will lower the stabilizing influence of the Budget on the U.S. economy.

Mrs. American Housewife, who now finds store shelves filled with food and clothing and other necessities at greatly reduced prices, has reason to be thankful for the deflationary trend. So long as it doesn't take away the jobs of the family breadwinners.

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CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUE

G.O.P. Charges Democrats Conspiring With Dixiecrats

Latest twist on the controversial civil rights issue is the charge by the Republican National Committee that Truman Democrats are conniving with Southern Dixiecrats in a "back-door filibuster" against the Democrats' 1948 platform pledges. Republican spokesmen declare that the lack of performance by the Administration on the various civil rights bills is evidence of this.

The G.O.P. says that out of 11 major bills in both Senate and House designed at ending discrimination and segregation of minority groups, only two have had hearings started. The bill to create a Fair Employment Practices Commission is before a House Labor Subcommittee and the Anti-Poll Tax Bill has had hearings by the House Administration Committee. Republicans say this is the status of other civil rights bills in the House:

Ending Jim Crow in the Army—Before Armed Services Committee with no action yet.

Ending discrimination in the National Capital—Before House District Committee with action "meticulously avoided."

Anti-Lynching Bill—Before Judiciary Committee with no hearings started or scheduled.

The G. O. P. describes this as the Civil Rights record of the Administration in the Senate:

Permanent Committee on Civil Rights—Before Judiciary Committee with time of hearings not indicated.

Anti-Lynch Bill—Before Judiciary Committee which has given no consideration to requests for hearings.

Ending discrimination in interstate travel—Bill is in Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee but no preliminary discussions have been held. Another bill on same subject is in Judiciary Committee with no idea of being taken up. Furthermore, the G.O.P. says, no action has been taken on F.E.P.C. in the Senate, which is before the Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

Of course, the G.O.P. is not above politics in these charges. But young Senator Humphreys, the Minneapolis ex-mayor who skyrocketed into national fame when he wrote the Civil Rights plank into the Democratic platform last year, says the Democratic Party will never give up its Civil Rights legislative aims. The Dixiecrats, working through the Republicans, have been an effective factor in keeping the controversial issues away from Congressional action, despite the high priority of Civil Rights on the President's "must" list.

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CONGRESS FEARS HEAT

Trumans May Spend Summer in Washington

It's hot in Washington, D.C., in the summertime. That's a truism that is pretty well known. To those residents of more temperate climes it's *too* hot in D.C. in the summer. To Southern folk or to those D.C. residents who have learned to like "stinking hot weather" it's "right nice" weather.

We'll concede that there are pleasanter places than the U.S. national capital in the summer months, and that fact is the "weapon" that President Truman is using at the moment to try to get some action on his Legislative Program. He told his last press conference that he'll spend the whole summer in the capital, taking time off on long week ends for cooling cruises on the Potomac River in the Presidential yacht, *Williamsburg*.

It is not original strategy but it has worked before and Mr. Truman may be able to salvage some of his "Fair Deal" bills during the present session. The President made it clear that he won't make that threatened 1949 railway tour of "whistle stops" as a means of stirring Congress into action on social advances that he promised the electors last fall.

The press conference brought out that Mr. Truman would be cancelling his personal vacation as well as the whistle stop tour in his decision to stay in Washington until Congress adopts his program.

One reporter pointed out to the Chief Executive that there seemed to be no intention on Capitol Hill of complying with this request. And, he added, there is the possibility, of course, that Congress may decide on its own to go home without action on the Truman program. Mr. Truman had no comment.

Critics contend that Mr. Truman may be asking the impossible. They say that he is asking Congress to make good in the recession year of 1949 what he promised in his campaign during booming 1948.

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LIGHTER SIDE

If The Myth Fits, Wear It

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"THE point is that Rita Hayworth simply identified herself with her myth — the great Rita Hayworth myth," I said.

"I still don't see how that justified the Moslem connection," Miss A. said rather stiffly.

"The Moslem angle was inevitable," I said. "You have to remember that once a myth gets started it's self-propelling and cumulative. The Rita Hayworth myth had reached the point where it couldn't culminate in anything less than an Arabian Nights climax, complete with twelve jewelled elephants from the Maharajah's stables."

"The twelve jewelled elephants were denied," Miss A. pointed out.

I shook my head. "They shouldn't have been," I said. "Everybody would have believed them. And the wedding guest list should have included Aladdin and Sinbad the Sailor and the Merchant of Baghdad. When a really good myth gets going anybody will believe anything."

"Anything but the truth," Miss A. said sourly. She is a good Anglican and the Moslem angle still disturbed her.

"A myth doesn't have to be true to fact," I said. "It just has to be true to the popular imagination. The trick is to find your myth and then stick to it."

"I'll take scrambled egg," Miss A. said.

MISS A. picked up the catsup bottle and tapped it sharply over her scrambled egg. "I don't think much of your myth theory," she said, "it's just a Hollywood invention."

"It is not!" I cried. "Look, take the American elections. Mr. Dewey was so busy hurrying round the country making speeches that he never took time to establish his myth. He was a bright boy who always got an A or a good B in all his subjects and he probably figured that was enough. And all the time Harry Truman was going round without any help from anybody, quietly attaching to himself the myth of the century—the Myth of the Common Man."

Miss A. considered. "Well of course that sort of thing is all right with the Americans," she said after a moment. "But in our country we don't need any myths."

"Then what about the great Mackenzie King Myth?" I asked.

"Mackenzie King," Miss A. said scornfully. "Vague, ambiguous, humdrum. What possible myth could you attach to Mackenzie King?"

"But don't you see, that *was* the myth!" I said. "It was Mackenzie King's great discovery—the Myth of the Monotonous. In terms of length of office it was the most successful myth in Canada's politics."

"You don't mean he used the Myth of the Monotonous on purpose!" Miss A. said.

"Nobody ever accused Mackenzie King of not knowing what he was doing," I pointed out.

Miss A. laughed ironically. "And I suppose Mr. Bracken had a myth too?" she said.

I shook my head. "That was the trouble with Mr. Bracken. No myth."

"You and your myths, I don't believe a word of it," Miss A. said and returned to her scrambled egg.

"There is nothing wrong with myths," I said. "Myths are really symbols. They're not supposed to be factual, they're supposed to represent an enlargement of reality. They are imaginative truth nourished by the unconscious desires of society."

"Your coffee's dripping," Miss A. said.

"The great secret of being a public figure is to find your myth and let it carry you on to triumph," I said.

MISS A. finished her lunch and pushed back her plate. "Suppose there is anything in your myth theory," she said, "what are the particular myths of the present leaders in the Federal campaign?"

"It's a little too early to tell yet," I said cautiously. "At the moment they're just trying their myths on for size. In the case of Mr. St. Laurent the Grand Seigneur myth might apply but unfortunately it's a little dated. It was a fine myth about the time of Sir Wilfred Laurier but recently there's been a tendency for the Common Man myth to grab the spotlight from the Grand Seigneur."

"There may be something in that," Miss A. admitted grudgingly. "Look what happened to Mr. Churchill."

"As a matter of fact you can't beat the Common Man Myth," I said. "It was a perfect fit for Harry Truman, and it might easily do for Mr. St. Laurent with a few minor alterations."

"And naturally Mr. Coldwell feels he has a monopoly on the Common Man Myth," Miss A. said bitterly. "Mr. Coldwell, the Foe of Monopoly!" She was silent a moment then she asked a little anxiously, "What about Mr. Drew's myth?"

I had to admit that Mr. Drew presented a rather hard-to-fit figure. "The Myth of the Monotonous certainly doesn't suit his personality," I said, "even if Mr. King hasn't exhausted its possibilities."

"How about the Foe of Bureaucracy Myth?" Miss A. asked.

"Too advanced," I said. "The trouble with the Foe of Bureaucracy Myth is that people at present tend to confuse Bureaucracy with Family Allowance. Of course there's the Champion of Provincial Rights Myth, but the difficulty is, how are you going to square that with the Champion of Confederacy Myth?"

"How about the Common Man Myth?" Miss A. asked.

"It's certainly worth trying," I said.

Miss A. picked up the check. "Yours comes to sixty-five cents," she said.

I pushed the sixty-five cents across the table. "The chief thing is to find your myth and stick to it," I said. "I have sometimes wondered if the Conservative Party didn't cross up its natural myth when it tacked on the word Progressive."

"Hup, pardon me," Miss A. said.

"Anything wrong?" I asked.

"Just a touch of heartburn," Miss A. said irritably.

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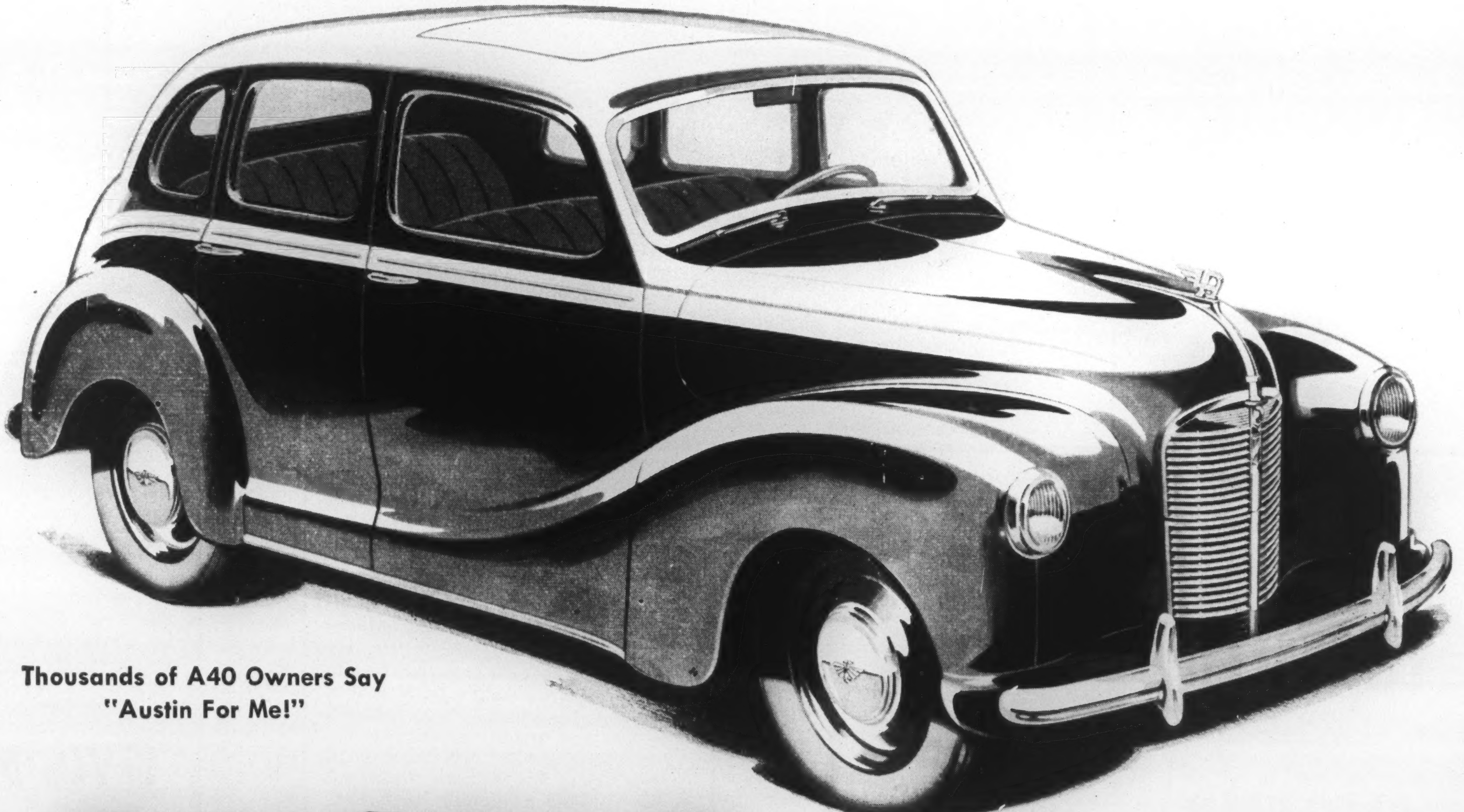

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The Mackenzie Gets A Vote But Will Share A Member

By FLORENCE WHYARD

On June 27 the residents of the Mackenzie District and the Yukon Territory, in Canada's sub-Arctic, will go to the polls to elect, between them, one member of Parliament. This will be easy, for the experienced Yukon. But in the Mackenzie, what polls? How do you start? This is their first election, apart from municipal ones.

Bing Rivett, popular retired "Mountie", is doing the organizing, by plane. He is flying into every remote settlement of the District, telling everyone about the election, setting up polls, and overcoming countless obstacles. As a result, the District will have its half-member.

Yellowknife, N.W.T.

ON JUNE 27 real history will be made in the Mackenzie District of Canada's Northwest Territories, for its residents will vote in a federal election for the first time. Yes, they are going to the polls to elect a member of parliament, something they've never done before.

Readers of daily papers "outside" the Territories may consider this an unimportant part of the Dominion's election campaign, but compared with the routine stories being written on Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Drew the northern campaign has everything! Those election trains with their special private cars look pretty dull compared to the bush planes which are flying around the Territories these days, and the routine crowds which gather to hear the routine back-platform speeches "outside" aren't in the picture without trading-post Indians, having the whole set-up of democracy explained to them by their Chief!

Briefly, this is what is happening. Instead of the Yukon Territory electing their usual one member of parliament, (who has been Mr. George Black for years now), this time the one member is to be elected by both the Yukon and the Mackenzie district, now included through some weird and wonderful geographical arithmetic by the powers-that-be in Ottawa. This is their solution to the Mackenzie's repeated requests for representation in the House of Commons, something it has never had.

Nothing in Common

Right here it might be pointed out that the Yukon Territory and the Mackenzie district have nothing in common, any more so than two provinces, and their combined areas total a million square miles. True, they are both in the northern section of the Dominion, but there all similarity ends. There isn't even a direct transportation route between them; any member trying to represent both sections competently would have to be a combination of Superman and Houdini, with a private airline at his call.

When the suggestion was first made in Ottawa that these two be lumped into one electoral district, there were vehement protests from both sides in the north; Yellowknife sent squeals of pain by telegram, with no results, and, to his credit, it must be remembered that Mr. Black led the storm of protest personally, and flew to Yellowknife to help organize resistance to the ridiculous suggestion. He, of all persons, should be qualified to judge the practicability of such a measure, and he considered it impossible.

Nevertheless, the Mackenzie District and the Yukon Territory are now lumped into one electoral district, and on June 27 the residents of the two divisions are to go to the polls to elect, between them, one member of parliament.

That's simple, in the Yukon. But in the Mackenzie, what polls? This is the first time we've had an election, aside from municipal ones. How do you start? Who sets up the machinery for a federal contest?

Popular Ex-Mountie

At the heart of it all, in Ottawa, is Canada's chief electoral officer, Mr. Castonguay. He appointed J. O. Redmond of Dawson, Yukon, as the Returning Officer for the Mackenzie-Yukon division. And after some difficulty, Mr. Redmond was able to persuade "Bing" Rivett, of Yellowknife, to act as his special representative. This means that Rivett, popular former "Mountie" who has retired after 20 years in the force, most of it spent in the north, is bearing the burden, (and not just the white man's but also the Indian's burden) for this historic election in the whole of the Mackenzie district.

This worried servant of democracy won't smile again until June 28. And probably not that soon after the polls close. For an election in Canada's sub-Arctic should never be held at break-up time, and that's exactly what is happening this year. Whoever chose that election date wasn't thinking of northern lakes and rivers.

Even a month ago, when Rivett started out to set up polls and appoint Returning Officers throughout the district, flying was the only way to contact the settlements he had to organize. There were no regular mail runs into most of the 30 to be included, and a chartered bush plane was the one way to do the job—despite Ottawa's amazed protests. If Rivett had simply mailed letters and sat back to await replies, he would still have been waiting for some of them early in July.

He had to get into every settlement, explain that there was to be an election soon, set up machinery for compilation of voters' lists, appoint electoral officers and try to find the answers to the hundreds of questions with which he was deluged. This was not made simpler by the quick changes in decisions from Ottawa; first the Indians were not to be included as voters; then they were. Queries for information received one answer from Dawson and a contradictory one from Ottawa. Understandable, because this was the first time and there was no precedent to consult; still it made things pretty tough.

Setting Up Polls

Bing Rivett and Captain Ernie Boffa, veteran bush pilot for Canadian Pacific Airlines, must have set some kind of a record on those flights into the northern settlements. In one week they set up polls at 28 different places, hundreds of miles apart. The weather was bad—it was just at Easter-time, and only the combination of sturdy Norseman plane CF-BHV and Boffa flying it could have done the job. Even at that, Bing admits there was one really bad time, between Norman and Norman Wells, when the plane iced up, after dark, in a sleet storm, and Boffa admitted defeat. He brought it to a landing on rough river ice several miles from their goal and called it a day. (Since this job with Rivett, Captain Boffa has been in the news as having been forced down with another flyer, Fred Riley, about 55 miles from Coppermine, N.W.T., while on a charter flight.)

There are between 4,500 and 5,000 names on the voters' lists now compiled for the Mackenzie. About 1,500 of them are in Yellowknife, and the rest scattered across hundreds of miles of rock and bush and ice and snow. Fort Resolution, for example, on the south shore of Great Slave Lake, lists 200 voters, of whom about two-thirds are Indian. At Snowdrift, or Rocher River, a handful of whites and natives would listen attentively as Rivett made his explanation, then wave the Norseman on its way again. The complete list of stops on that first chartered trip reads like an outline map: Fort Smith, Resolution, Hay River, Providence, Simpson, Norman, Norman Wells, Good Hope, Arctic Red River, MacPherson, Aklavik, Tuktoyaktuk, Coppermine, Eldorado, Contact Lake, North Inca Mine, Thomson-Lundmark Mine, Snowdrift, Fort Rae, Pine Point, Taltston River and Snare power project.

Don't be misled by the inclusion of the Arctic coast settlements such as Tuktoyaktuk (known as Port Brabant) and Coppermine. Only the whites stationed in these posts were included on the voters' list, not the native Eskimos. What the reason for this ruling from Ottawa can possibly be is a bit vague, since native

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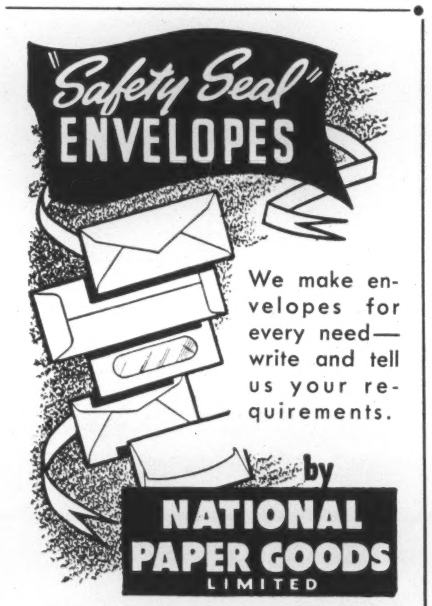

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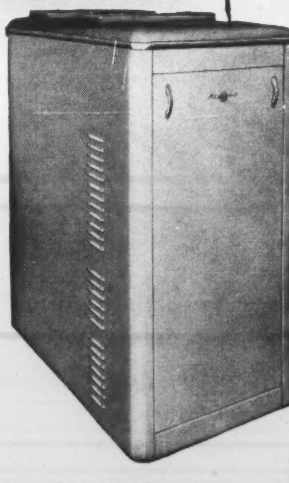

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Indians were included elsewhere in the district. Eskimos are wards of government, yes, but they pay their taxes and are surely entitled to the same privileges of citizenship granted the Indians throughout the territory.

Matter of fact, this exclusion from the election makes the Canadian Eskimo the only British citizen suffering from "taxation without representation", doesn't it?

Two of the 30 polling divisions in the Mackenzie are set up for R.C.A.F. personnel stationed in the north. At first included in Bing Rivett's itinerary, these stations were later instructed from Ottawa to conduct their own polling booths with their own personnel.

Six of the polling booths are to be set up in Yellowknife; one of these will be across the Bay at the Indian Village, where the Chief and an interpreter will be on hand to simplify matters. If the native comes along on election day and his name is on the voters' list but he cannot read the ballot in its English form, the Returning Officer will swear him in and take an affidavit that he wished to vote for a certain candidate, then mark the ballot for him. It should be fun! And Rivett is hoping that there will be plenty of scrutineers on hand to guard the interests of each candidate at such spots, to eliminate any kick-backs later!

Stumping Tours

There will be some interesting campaign speeches made along the Mackenzie . . . stumping tours are planned by the agents for the two local candidates and visits are expected from those nominated in the Yukon. So far, officially in the field we have Mat Berry, running Independent, and Al Stevens, C.C.F., both from Yellowknife. Aubrey Simmons, Liberal, is a Yukon man, nominated by a Liberal convention in Whitehorse. No one has yet appeared to carry the Labor or Progressive-Conservative banner in the struggle.

J. Aubrey Simmons was a former stipendiary magistrate, and president of the Whitehorse Board of Trade until recently. He is a veteran of the first World War and is planning a trip to Yellowknife to confer with Mackenzie District Liberals at once.

James E. "Al" Stephens, Yellowknife prospector, seeking election in support of the C.C.F., is president of the local Prospectors' Association and one of the pioneers of this gold-mining district. His name was put forward by the local C.C.F. organization when Yukon members asked for a nomination from here.

A. M. "Matt" Berry, contractor, airline operator and man of mining interests has a finger in dozens of pies throughout the Mackenzie, and is one of the most popular and best known men in the North. His fame stems from his days as a crackerjack northern pilot here years ago, and he can still show the youngsters a trick or two at the controls of a bush plane. Recently, Berry made the news with reports of his stakings of lead claims at the Arctic Coast; his construction company built and maintained the airport at Yellowknife; he has a charter plane service flying out of Fort Smith, and numerous interests "outside" the Territories.

First step on the way to his becoming officially nominated meant that Berry, his agent for the election, John Parker, Yellowknife lawyer, and his friend and official witness J. G. McNiven, manager of the Negus Gold Mine at Yellowknife, had to fly 2,500 miles from here to Dawson City via Edmonton, where official papers could be signed before Mr. Redmond. Permission could not be obtained for nomination papers to be witnessed by special officer Rivett, in Yellowknife, nor would Returning Officer Redmond come here, or meet the candidate halfway. That gives some idea of the difficulties of representing both these northern areas.

There can't be any "outside" candidates in this election who had to fly that far to get nominated! Even when the local C.C.F. group met to put up Al Stephens as the Yellowknife man for the party, it was like something for the movies! Al was in the bush, no one was quite sure just where. It was break-up time, flying was uncertain.

His supporters chartered a plane to get him and bring him in to the special meeting called for nomination purposes, then they sat with their fingers crossed, as the plane took off on its search. Hours passed, no word came. The meeting started anyway and the faithful kept their ears cocked for a plane engine. Sure enough, moments later the machine "buzzed" a local taxi stand, a car roared out to the airport and picked up Stephens before the plane stopped taxiing, rushed him over five miles of gravel road and hurled him into the meeting in time to become the first C.C.F. candidate ever nominated for the House of Commons from the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories!

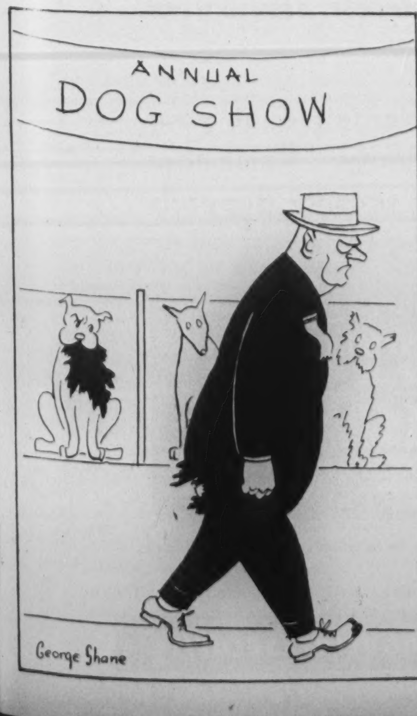
Match that one, if you can, you outsiders.

Ballot by Parachute

And figure out, while you're at it, just how Bing Rivett is to distribute (and collect again) the official ballot forms and heavy metal ballot boxes which must be used in the 28 isolated Mackenzie polling divisions on June 27. We have no roads, no trains, no boats running yet. There is plane service to most of the larger centres, yes, but metal ballot boxes weigh plenty and take up lots of space at high rates. Certainly some of the first trips into these posts since break-up will be made about that time and who wants to clutter up a plane with empty metal boxes when it could be carrying much-needed foodstuffs and freight and mail?

Looks as if Rivett and a bush plane are the winning combination again, and Bing admits that dropping the equipment by war-surplus parachutes seems the most practical way to get the election supplies where they have to be at the right time. As for getting the sealed boxes back again, that's another problem. But election results can be wired in to Yellowknife from radio stations throughout the district to save time, through the facilities of the Royal Canadian Corps Signals, or the Hudson's Bay Post men or R.C.M.P. operating transmitters.

Even if we are only getting half a member (which may be better than none) this first election in the history of the Mackenzie is going to be handled according to the best traditions of democracy, and M. Jules Castonguay—mixed with a little bush flying and common sense!



MAN SAVES FELLOW-WORKER FROM DROWNING IN HARBOUR

WINS DOW AWARD

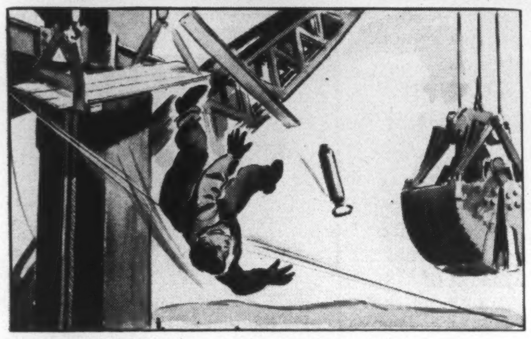
MARVIN ORR

of St. Thomas, Ont.,

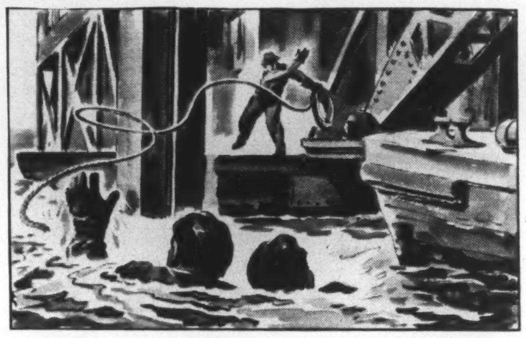
dives from deck to make dramatic rescue

Working on a dredge in Port Stanley harbour, Clarence Caughell was on a scaffold 25 feet up the side of one of the "spuds" which support the dredge. Losing his balance, he fell into the cold harbour waters. Seeing his comrade dazed and floundering, Marvin Orr leaped from the upper deck and swam to the rescue. Both wore overalls and work boots, but Orr succeeded in getting a grip on his friend and both were hauled to safety.

We are proud to present Marvin Orr with The Dow Award.



1. A non-swimmer, Caughell fell from a scaffold strung on ropes about 25 feet up the side of one of the towering "spuds" supporting the dredge.



2. Both men wore heavy work clothing and the 130-lb. Orr had no easy time keeping Caughell, who weighs 190, from drowning.

3. A rope was thrown to the two men and soon they were being hauled up to the deck of the dredge. A near tragedy had been averted.

THE Dow AWARD

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Missing "Genius For Compromise" With Republic of Ireland?

IT IS SELDOM that SATURDAY NIGHT puts forth fallacious arguments, but "Canada Must Speak" (May 24) and your previous references to the positions of Great Britain and the Republic of Ireland seem to fall into this class.

If I may deal with the points you raised individually: (1) As only the Parliaments of the two countries concerned have any power to act, the propriety of the Canadian government expressing any official opinion escapes me particularly since the Statute of Westminster. (2) The proposition that the peoples of Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland are different peoples seems of very doubtful validity under any system of differentiation except, possibly, a difference in views respecting the Crown. (3) The propriety of dividing Ireland in the first place, and therefore placing any legal obstacle in the way of peaceful reunion seems doubtful. Accounts of negotiations which led to the setting up of the Irish Free State suggest that the basis of partition was the representations of Sir James Craig, the leader of one powerful, and it must be admitted substantial group in what now comprises Northern Ireland. Sir James' attitude of "being more British than the British" caused embarrassment to the British government on more than one occasion. However, one could not quarrel with partition if one were assured that it was in accord with the wishes of the majority of the people in the area. However, charges of large scale unfair election practices, particularly gerrymandering, in favor of the party in power in Northern Ireland have not been denied, much less refuted.

While I, and many other Canadians of Irish descent, did not agree with the stand taken by Eire during the Second World War, and do not agree with the stand of the Republic on the Atlantic Pact now, surely, in view of history as recent as 1919-1921, it is understandable.

Regretting, as one must, that Ireland, the Republic, has left the Commonwealth, two questions bother one: (a) Why has not the British government exercised, even as late as from 1921 to the present, that "genius for compromise" which it is not only reputed to possess but has ably demonstrated elsewhere; and following from this, (b) Considerable efforts were made to accommodate India on the status of the Crown so that she might remain within the Commonwealth. Were similar efforts made with respect to Ireland? None were reported.

Ottawa, Ont. E. F. LYONS

Stoppeth One

SONG for the Ottawa City Council?
"Unhand me, Greber loon.
Eftsoons his Plan dropped he."

Hull, Que. ROGER ROY

Executive Action

IN SATURDAY NIGHT, May 24, there is an editorial "Leading the Laity", in which it is alleged that the General Council of the United Church of Canada had recently adopted a resolution relative to the North Atlantic Pact, which by a single vote failed to include a clause covering sanctions as provided in Article 5 of the Pact.

The General Council, which meets biennially, is the highest judicatory of the Church. It met in September of 1948 and will next convene in 1950. The body that adopted the resolution by a vote of thirteen to twelve was the Executive of the General Council. Your editorial bearing upon that action is fair comment, but may the undersigned, as one who voted with the minority, point out that those who voted the other way intended to support the Pact and Canada's signature thereto; but felt that it is the Church's duty to emphasize those particular aims of the Pact, which are the Church's particular concern, such as peace and prayer for it. They did not intend by this vote to convey the idea that there is a lack of thankfulness for the Pact, or of support of it, or that it is not essential to the world's peace.

Toronto, Ont. GORDON A. SISCO
Secretary.

Who Is?

I SPENT four months in the U.S.—from November 1947 until February 1948—and after being subjected for weeks by the press to a most terrific campaign of hate against Russia, opened my San Francisco *Chronicle* one morning to find the news that it was possible the U.S. would have to wage a "preventive" war on Russia.

Ever since that time there has appeared and re-appeared in the press that same idea in varying forms, one of which you quote from the *Monetary Times* and label as silly and not the views of the responsible leaders of governments or of public opinion. If leaders of governments or public opinion are not responsible for this "line" which appears regularly and consistently in the press, who do you think is?

Vancouver, B.C. G. A. MORGAN

Not Unlimited

ALTHOUGH conservationists should doubtless be pleased by any propaganda drawing attention to the importance of Canada's forests, it is unfortunate that the House of Seagram in its advertisement headed by a beautiful picture of a Douglas Fir logging scene, made the statement: "Canada has almost unlimited timber."

This simply is not true, and the evidence is to be found in the recent Royal Commission reports on forestry from British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and Ontario. The other wood-producing provinces have no superabundance either.

This myth of forest inexhaustibility has done more to prevent the adoption of a sane forestry program in Canada than any other factor. The vast areas that once produced fine Canadian forests and that now lie waste seem not to have impressed these optimists, nor do they seem to know that the same "cut out, get out, and burn" policy which produced these barrens is still current, essentially unchanged.

Toronto, Ont. JOHN C. W. IRWIN

Hysteria

YOUR editorial comment on my recent article in *International Journal* is reasoned discussion, but some of the conclusions you rebut are not my conclusions.

Of course I do not believe that we can afford to "demobilize the general and the admiral." I am concerned only with suggesting that military force, as such, is inadequate as an answer to the historical growth of class antagonisms. Far from suggesting that we "yield" to Communism, moreover, I urge that we begin to attack it with some of the weapons that have a chance of defeating it. My own opinion on this matter could be well summed up in the following words of the Prime Minister:

"There are subversive forces which would seek to destroy the things which we hold important to mankind. We must protect our nation against those forces. But the one sure way, the only positive way that this can be done is to see that the conditions upon which these forces thrive are not permitted to exist."

As I said in my article, "there can be no doubt about the urgency of the problem (of Communism)." But it was and is my aim to point out that girlish hysterics do not constitute an answer to the problem. Such a reaction to the present crisis "threatens to alter the whole nature" of our own free society. If my comments have been greeted with what you describe as "widespread vociferations of anguish and resentment," this is surely strong evidence that my fears on this score are not unjustified.

Kingston, Ont. GLEN SHORTLIFFE

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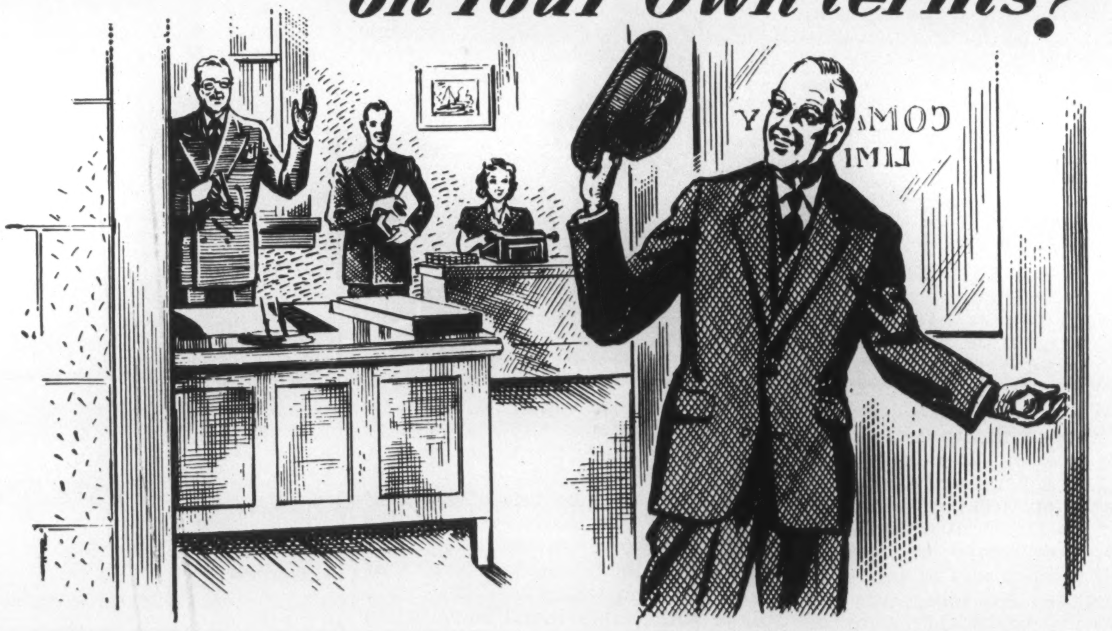
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Best Commons Attenders Live Farthest Away

By NORMAN WARD

Conscience and party discipline are not the only factors that keep a member of Parliament at his desk. The voting records show that members who live in the West and the Maritimes attend divisions much more regularly than those who live nearer Ottawa. Interestingly, the party which takes its responsibilities most seriously is the C.C.F., judging by the voting figures.

The author is a professor of Political Science at the University of Saskatchewan.

THE Canadian House of Commons, from the visitors' gallery, usually appears to be at least half empty, and a casual observer might conclude that many members of parliament were delinquent in the discharge of their duties. Attendance in the legislative chamber is only one of the obligations of a member, of course, and a conscientious politician might be absent from a debate precisely because he was engaged in other work. Correspondence, committee meetings, and talks with constituents are all as necessary as listening to dull debates, and it would be grossly unfair to criticize any individual M.P. solely for absenting himself from the House of Commons.

No record of attendance in the Commons is taken, so that checking up on a member's conscientiousness as a parliamentarian is not easy—particularly if, as some members do, he never opens his mouth when he is on hand. Occasionally in the past members have suggested that it would be nice to have a record of daily attendance in the Commons, but other M.P.'s have at such times felt that it would be a grave breach of parliamentary privilege to have legislators' names marked off as if they were pupils in a grade school, and the notion has always come to nothing. (The fact that the Senate publishes a daily list of the senators in attendance, with no apparent damage to the Senate, is rarely taken into account.) A member who wants to stay away from the House of Commons, whether because of work, fatigue, or indifference, is therefore comparatively safe from accusations that he is a truant.

Pay Cut for Absence

Two factors ordinarily impel a member to attend the House of Commons. One is his own conscience, for M.P.'s, both legally and theoretically, are free and independent agents, and a member is as free to attend parliament every day as he is to stay away. His pay is reduced for absenteeism, but he himself reports on his absences for purposes of his indemnity. The other factor is party discipline, and the importance of this as it affects attendance has been strikingly demonstrated by the revival of the parliamentary group of the Conservatives under Mr. Drew. In pre-Drew days, many Tory M.P.'s were notoriously lackadaisical about their legislative duties, and while the party's record is still far from perfect, Mr. Drew, in the last session before the 1949 dissolution, undeniably smartened up his supporters in the Commons. And because the Opposition had brightened, the Liberals perforce had to do likewise.

The operations of members' consciences and party discipline do not affect the House of Commons the same way all the time. Many members go home on week-ends, for example, so that fewer M.P.'s are on hand for Friday and Monday debates than for the other working days; this phenomenon has even received a degree of formal recognition, for the custom has arisen that few votes be held on Fridays and Mondays. In addition, either party discipline or conscience appears to vary among the several parties, for some groups are far more regular in their parliamentary attendance than others.

The measure of this is found in the official divisions of opinion over legislative and procedural matters in the Commons. Whenever a formal division is called, a list of the members voting "yea" and "nay" is printed so that one can check up on a member or a party by the simple examination of the debates or journals of the House of Commons.

Twenty-five such divisions were called in the Commons from January to April, 1949, and the party scores are shown in the following table. The columns are set up to show that 52% of all the Liberals attended from 21 to 25 divisions, 32% attended from 16 to 20 divisions, and so on.

Divs.	Lib.	Cons.	C.C.F.	S.C.
21-25	52%	43%	87%	39%
16-20	32%	41%	13%	46%
11-15	13%	9%	..	15%
6-10	1%	1%	..	..
0- 5	2%	6%	..	..
	100%	100%	100%	100%

Of the three largest parties, the Conservatives' record is obviously the least impressive. Yet the 1949 score is so much better than that for previous years that in this regard the Conservatives might be said to make the best showing of the lot.

The remarkable feat of the C.C.F., in having all its members attend so regularly, is in part a reflection of the fact that the members of that party in the Commons take their duties very seriously. A factor which cannot be overlooked, however, is that most of the C.C.F. members go to Ottawa from such distant points that they cannot get home often. The relationship between attendance in the Commons, and the location of one's constituency, is shown in the next table, which is set up to reveal that 68% of the members from the four western provinces attended 21 to 25 divisions, 28% attended 16 to 20 divisions, etc.

Divs.	West	Ont.	Que.	Mari.
21-25	68%	48%	41%	62%
16-20	28%	33%	32%	35%
11-15	4%	11%	22%	3%
6-10	..	2%	..	..
0- 5	..	6%	5%	..
	100%	100%	100%	100%

The curious pattern disclosed in these figures suggests that conscience and party discipline are not the only motives which keep a member of parliament at his desk. Those who can get home readily appear to miss divisions frequently, and those that can't, don't. M.P.'s from the West and the Maritimes, being unable to get home often, thus make greater sacrifices than their centrally-located brethren, but they may have the satisfaction of knowing that they are more conscientious attenders in the House of Commons, even if their devotion to duty is sometimes involuntary.

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THE WORLD TODAY

Soviets Sound Retreat In Reich; Concerned With Trade And Tito

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

SOVIET conduct at the Paris Conference has confounded all early predictions and given clear confirmation of the great strengthening of the Western position through our energetic political and economic efforts in Europe since the last meeting of the Big Four.

According to all their propaganda output since the Warsaw Conference with the satellites a year ago, the Soviets were expected to call for a central German government, an early peace treaty and evacuation of all occupation troops. *They have not done this at all.*

Vyshinsky has not even called for an all-German government, only for an Economic Council. Belatedly, almost as an afterthought, he did say that his government was in favor of an early peace treaty and evacuation of troops. But he has not in any sense "called" for this, much less filibustered for it day by day.

What he has called for, day by day, is a return to the Potsdam conditions of military rule of Germany by an Allied Control Council (which the Soviets themselves broke up) under a Russian veto. As Drew Middleton of the New York *Times* reports from Berlin, this stand is "suicidal" in terms of winning German support.

The result has been to leave the Allies in possession of the field. Not that they have curried German support. They have continued to insist that occupation would be necessary for some time, and to stand out against a strong centralized German government. But they refuse to go back to Potsdam, when demilitarization and strict control of a freshly-defeated enemy, and the securing of reparations, were the chief considerations.

COMINFORM HEAD and rising star of Soviet Politburo, Georgi M. Malenkov, has been laying down new line to satellite leaders meeting in Prague, aimed at consolidating present position, checking spreading contagion of Titoist nationalism.

They offer a program for extending the great political and economic progress which has been made in Western Germany during the past year to the whole of the country, and re-admitting Germany to the European community as quickly as is feasible.

This is no mere propaganda play to "win" the conference debate, or German favor. It is a practical program which the Western powers stand ready to carry through, if the Soviets would agree. It was worked over, point by point and paragraph by paragraph, by Bevin, Schuman and Acheson in daily talks during the whole first week of the conference. In fact, it was only finally ready and completely agreed upon a few hours before it was presented.

One correspondent in Paris goes so far as to say that this Conference of Three, greatly extending and deepening the cooperation which they began in Washington after the signing of the Atlantic Pact (which made French agreement possible), will prove more important than the Conference of the Four.

What the West has proposed, in essence, is that the four zones of Germany should be united on the basis of the Bonn Constitution, with its guarantees of personal freedom and free elections, and under civil four-power commissioners who would make their decisions by majority vote, "save in exceptional circumstances to be agreed upon."

A Soviet Confession

Mr. Vyshinsky took the week-end to talk this over with his government, although there seemed no chance that he would agree to it. When the time came, he turned it down flatly and totally, even as a basis of discussion.

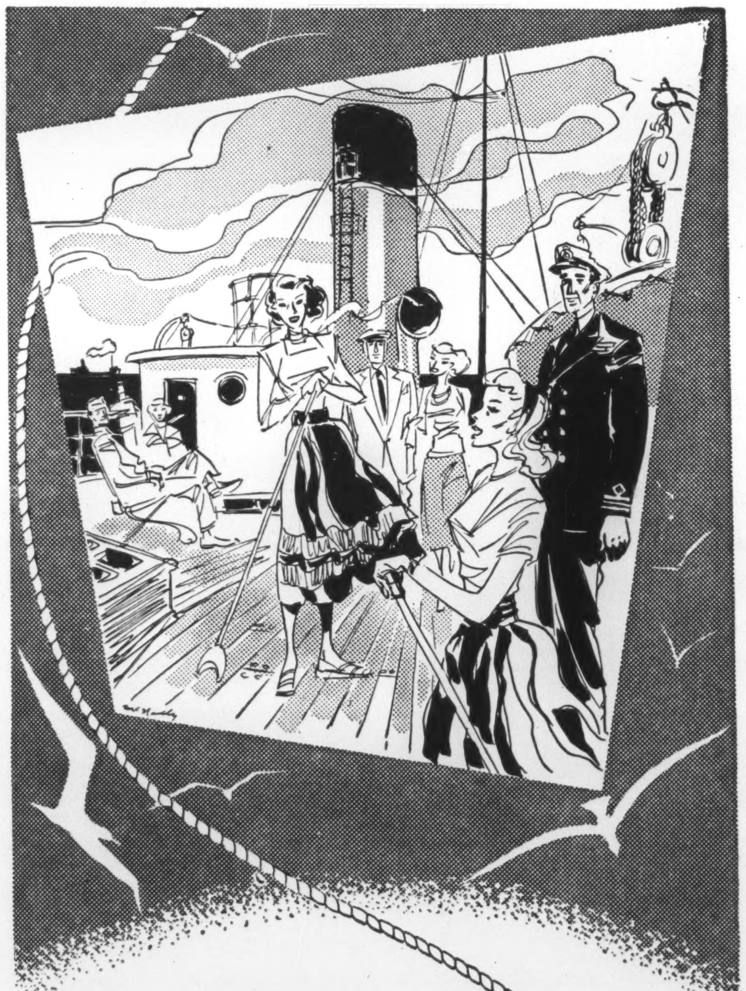
The fact is that the whole Soviet attitude in Paris is a confession that they have been unable to make any progress during the past four years with their plans and schemes to win Germany, and have no policy at present but to hold on to their Potsdam position. And not only in Paris. In Berlin last week a Soviet Political Officer, Major Patent, giving an orientation lecture to Communists, made the remarkable admission that an "organized retreat" was necessary since a moment had been reached "when revolutionary prospects have declined."

Communists must fall back at such times to exploiting the differences of opinion in the enemy camp, he said. Following these tactics in the coming period in Germany, they must exploit the differences among the bourgeoisie, and prepare to use the People's Congress, the National Front and the Nauheim Circle as the vanguard of the proletariat "when the decisive moment comes." In the meantime, he said, the Soviets will make "only limited compromises" at Paris.

It is clear that the Soviet stripping of the Eastern zone, the seizure of over one-third of the remaining industry in the name of the Soviet state, the maintenance of a large occupation army on German food resources, the reopening of concentration camps for political opponents, the transporting of labor to Russia, the rigging of parties, elections and People's Congresses have backfired.

It seems that not even the People's Police, raised from German P.O.W.'s in Russia and carefully trained and indoctrinated before being introduced into the zone last year, have proven reliable supporters of Moscow.

If the recent election of the Peo-



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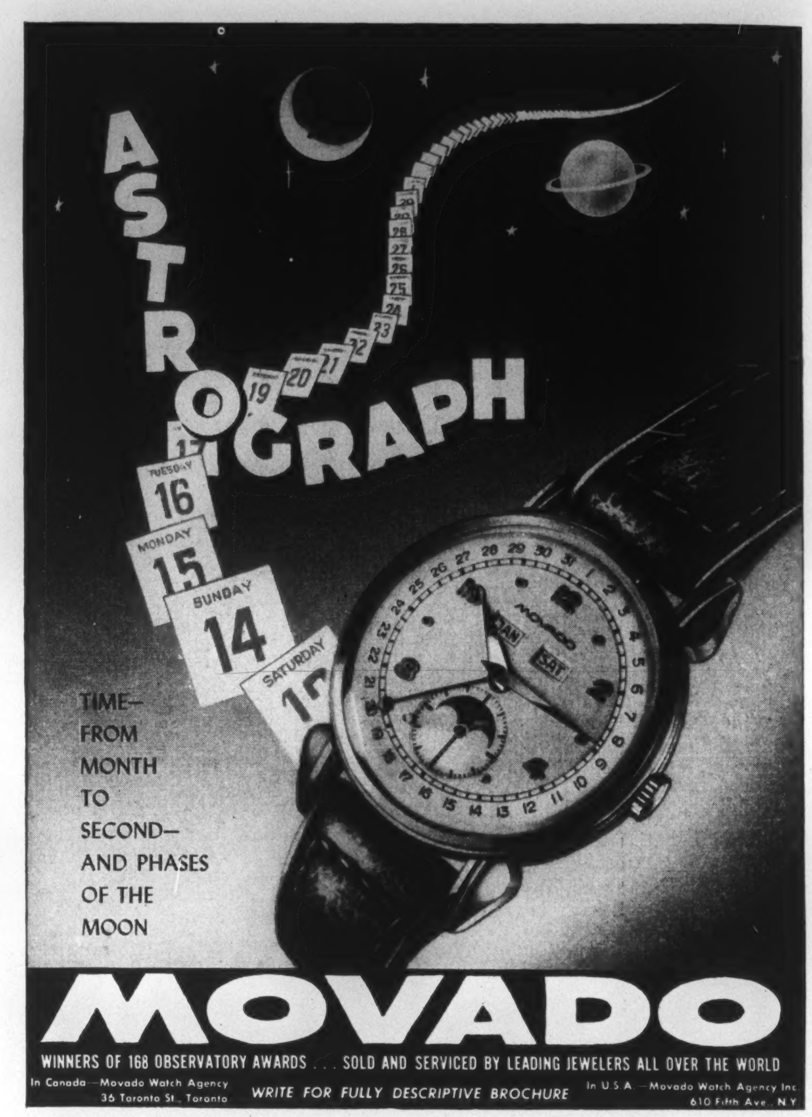
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ple's Congress, supposedly held under heavy pressure, showed such a large negative vote that the Soviet and German Communist authorities felt compelled to admit 34 per cent to gain any credence at all, one must deduce that in many local polling booths the police and the small Communist officials did *not* intimidate the voters, trying to square themselves with a population which they may well fear will turn on them in revenge when the Soviet troops are withdrawn.

Whether the Soviets recognize, or would admit, *why* they have failed to win strong support in Germany, the May election must have provided the final proof that they have failed, for the present. In this situation they simply cannot accept our plan for free elections and a central government under the Bonn Constitution and civilian high commissioners without giving up their whole influence. (A German correspondent affirms, on page seven of this issue, that in such elections the Communists would secure only 8 per cent of the vote.)

Concentrate on Trade

Even less can the Soviets accept the Marshall Plan for the Eastern zone, bordering on Poland and Czechoslovakia, while they forbid these countries to participate in it. What they are trying to do in Paris, one can now see, is to get as much indirect benefit from the Marshall Plan as possible, by securing an increase in East-West trade. There is accumulating evidence that the satellites are in economic difficulties and that Russia has entirely failed to fill Germany's previous big role in their trade. And there is the example of Tito, who has cut loose and is going after Western trade on his own, to spur Vyshinsky on.

TITO MAKES IT STICK

Soviets Have Used Every Trick No Armed Attack Expected

As great a prestige blow to the Soviets as our defiance over Berlin and the success of the airlift, and if less noticed by our people possibly causing greater anxiety to the men in the Kremlin, has been Tito's defiance and his success in making it stick.

Can Tito continue to stand up to Moscow in the long run? The able and experienced correspondent Joseph C. Harsch has returned to Yugoslavia to investigate, and is giving a most interesting series of reports in the *Christian Science Monitor*. He doubts if any army headquarters ever studied the capabilities of the opposing side more conscientiously than the government, the foreign embassies and the foreign press corps in Belgrade have studied Soviet moves against Tito.

"So far as they can see, they have thought of everything Moscow can try. And their conclusion is that Moscow has already tried them all, and can do nothing except to keep on using the same devices." If the Soviets have any new trick up their sleeve, no one in Belgrade can guess it. Everything short of war seems to have been tried; and the only result has been to strengthen Tito's regime at home and give it a notoriety abroad which hardly serves Moscow's purpose.

The propaganda campaign accusing Tito of selling out to the West and abandoning Communism for nationalism has been going full blast for a year. It must have put some strain on devout Communists within Yugoslavia but has so far only produced three prominent defections. On the other hand, it has provided Tito with an excuse for austerity in pursuing his Five Year Plan, as difficulties can be blamed on the Cominform trade blockade.

If it becomes necessary to do some business with the West, Harsch believes that most Yugoslavs would say —to themselves—the more the better. "And if Tito is a nationalist, so are most Yugoslavs. If nationalism dares appear in Yugoslavia, that is an example which might prove contagious. Other eastern peoples like their independence, too."

Counter-Attack Hurts

Next there is the war of nerves. Many Western reporters and diplomats fell for the rumors of troops concentrations around Yugoslavia's frontiers last winter, but not the Yugoslav government. If they were intended to goad Tito into a provocative mobilization on his own frontiers, they failed. Actually, there has been no positive evidence that the Cominform neighbors did mobilize.

The third effort was to break up Tito's territory by bringing about the defection of Macedonia. This observer, visiting Macedonia, could see no evidence of the success of this scheme. Finally, there is the weapon of economic sanctions, now coming into full force and doing some damage. The Yugoslavs are cut off from Rumanian oil, Czech machinery, Polish coal, and spare parts for their Skoda trucks and Russian cannon. But they claim that Eastern machinery was inferior, and with a loan from the International Bank they will get better stuff from the West.

There remain the devices of sabotage, infiltration and corruption, and assassination of Tito and his fellows, all of which presumably have been tried and will continue to be tried, but haven't worked yet.

Against the lack of success of their attack, the Soviets must reckon the damage of Tito's counter-attack. This has exposed the Cominform trading methods, police methods and propaganda methods more convincingly than they were ever exposed before, to the other satellite peoples as well as to the West.

While it may awaken no moral scruples in tempering their propaganda attack, the greatest inner anguish of the Soviets in meeting this challenge to the "true church" of the Kremlin must be the knowledge that Tito has actually carried Communist practice further in Yugoslavia than it has been carried in any other satellite country. They have thus to combat not only nationalism, but also the idea of satellite leaders that they can be true Communists and yet be masters in their own house.

The full extent of their present enslavement is only coming to light with the revelation of the terms of the so-called "Molotov Plan" for coordinating the Soviet and satellite economies. Proclaimed euphemistically as a Council for Mutual Economic Aid, it is now known that it places the economic life of the satellites under the Soviet State Planning Commission.

To appreciate to the full how East European governments must look upon Soviet economic "aid" as contrasted with the immense outpouring of the Marshall Plan, consider only these four examples of how Soviet policy draws strength from the satellites to Russia (supposedly to build up the main base of the world revolution) while Marshall aid promotes recovery in the recipients.

Under the Marshall Plan the "Great White Father" of the West presents coal worth $20 a ton to the French, Italians and Greeks, to speed their industrial recovery. Under the "Molotov Plan" the Great Red Brother requires the Poles to deliver coal at the extortionist price of $1.20 a ton. Poland takes a loss of $80,000,000 a year on this trade.

Second item: The Czechs were desperately hard-pressed for bread-grain last winter. Russia, with an excellent harvest, had some to spare. Under the "Molotov Plan" she was good enough to ship it across the border into Czechoslovakia—at the Chicago price, plus half the freight rate from Chicago to Prague, and paid for in American dollars.

Third item: Soviet policy demands nationalization of industry in the satellites. In Rumania, Hungary and the Soviet Zone of Germany the Soviets have been so kind as to help with this—by nationalizing up to half of the major industry in the name of the Soviet state, and taking the entire production of this sector.

The fourth item is the one to which Tito has borne eloquent witness, the policy of keeping some of the satellites, as Yugoslavia, in the "colonial role" of suppliers of raw materials—usually at bargain prices.

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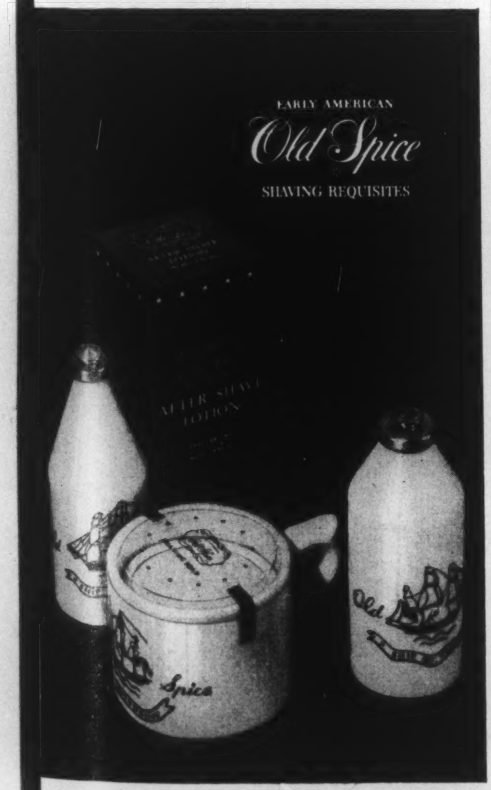

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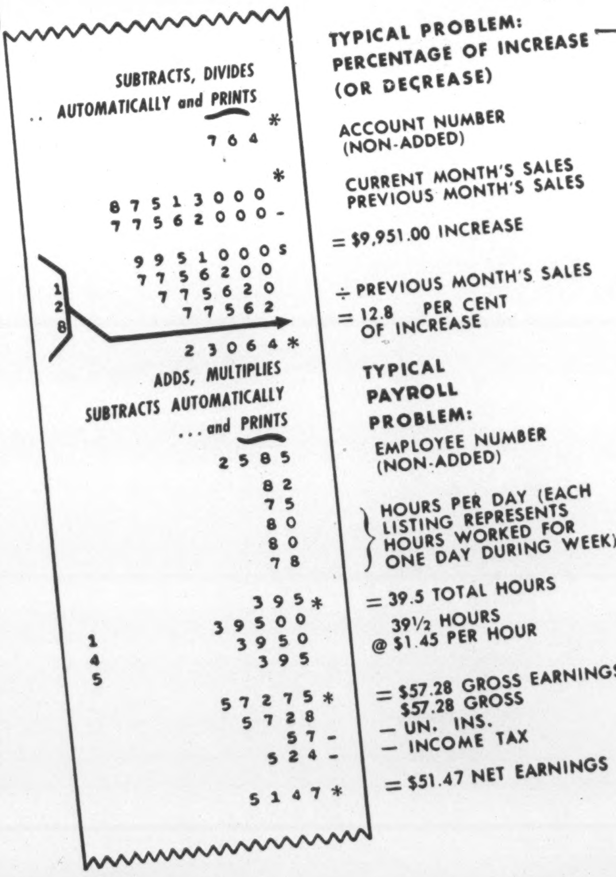

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PRINTING CALCULATOR

A Self-Rule Pace Evolved To Suit Each Colony

By EDWIN C. GUILLET

The progress of democratic self-government in the great dominions is common knowledge, but information on the technique employed among native populations in lesser parts of the Empire is not readily available. The British government has developed an enlightened policy which implements the aims of the United Nations. It is carried out under intricate and complex difficulties, says Mr. Guillet, arising from race, color, religion, economic status and cultural attainment.

The author is well known both in and outside Canada for his historical research and writings.

AMONG the terms of the Atlantic Charter is one admitting "the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live . . . ," and another setting forth the aim of "economic advancement and social security." It was obvious to the framers of the Charter that economic stability is a prerequisite to political freedom, that progress towards intelligent self-government must go hand in hand with educational opportunity and economic development. No people can know how to choose their form of government if they are backward and depressed, and it has been the aim of British administrators to develop civic sense of nationhood in all parts of the Empire.

The progress towards self-government of the four great dominions—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa — is much more widely known than are the growing pains of the rest of the colonial empire. To these India has recently been added, but her difficulties seem only beginning. The very latest to achieve the highest status is Ceylon; on February 4 of last year she became a self-governing dominion within the Empire. That there is nothing to prevent complete independence is apparent from the existence of the Irish Free State, and of the Republic of Burma, which in 1948 became independent after being sixty-one years a British colony.

Education Alone

Education almost alone has raised human beings above the savage state, for while in some instances religion has aided the process, there are more peoples among whom it has been and continues to be more of a deterrent force. Before British rule, whatever may be said of it in its earlier stages, almost none of her territorial units enjoyed anything approaching the Four Freedoms. The difficulties even now are colossal. In Africa alone there are some 700 spoken languages, of which much more than half have not yet been reduced to writing. The inhabitants are of various levels of intelligence and culture, of numerous religious beliefs from Christian and Moslem to pagan, and of vastly different racial stocks. A few have had a European education, but the great mass have had but little opportunity for self-betterment.

"Oh, Officer—this isn't my car, it's my sister's".

In some regions incessant tribal warfare and the cruelties of slavery persisted down to half a century ago, and cannibalism and head-hunting were not unknown, although more characteristic of the Pacific islands. In some colonies these difficulties have been intensified by racial hatreds, for whites, negroes, and Asiatics are all found in close proximity; and in almost all disease and poverty are still rampant.

Dependencies, protectorates, and protected states form variations of the lowest type of colonial administration. Examples are Uganda and Nyasaland, where an appointed governor rules through existing native administrations. The Crown colonies, like Malta and Jamaica, have more direct rule, and the aim is to prepare the inhabitants for eventual self-government. Governors of both these types are responsible only to the Secretary of State, but in the case of protectorates the territory has not actually been annexed to Great Britain. In some of them a nominated council assists the Governor.

In the next grade higher the Executive Council carries more weight, and there is also a Legislative Council, a law-making, tax-raising body. At first all its members are appointed, but as soon as the inhabitants are ready for the advance, more and more are elected until finally they form the majority.

A fourth step provides representative government on the British model, with an elective lower house and an appointed legislative council. The Executive Council begins to have some representatives from the elected assembly, and these carry considerable weight in taxation and the making of laws. As time passes, the elected body gains control, and except for the governor's veto, which is seldom used, such colonies as Bermuda, the Bahamas, and Barbados may be said to have responsible government. When the Executive Council becomes a Cabinet representing a fully developed parliament, and guides and advises

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the Governor, full responsible government has been achieved; only the dominions are of higher status.

A few examples will illustrate the variations. The work of Lord Lugard, Britain's greatest colonial administrator, brought order out of chaos in Nigeria. There strong native rulers engaged in continual slave-raiding, exploiting and oppressing the inhabitants to the limit. In parts of the territory human sacrifice was prominent among religious rites. In the early years of the present century Lugard subdued or came to terms with all these rulers and set about teaching them reformed and constructive methods.

Unique Problems

Kenya, earlier known as British East Africa and, like many other colonies, long controlled by a trading company, presented problems almost unique. Early in the present century immigrants from Britain and South Africa began to move into the more temperate zones and, together with an Indian population of some 40,000, began to squeeze the native African peoples who numbered 3,500,000. British administrators took the stand that the interests of the natives were not to be subordinated by the newcomers. Local native councils have had authority since 1924, and the natives are taking an increasing part in safeguarding their own interests. Local government boards and district councils have indicated through their proceedings that the native Africans show abilities at least equal to the European and Indian representatives.

British Malaya is similarly complex. Tin mines and rubber-growing form the great industries, and Chinese, East Indians, Malays, and Europeans are the chief racial stocks. The Malays, however, are largely farmers and fishermen. Racial and religious hatreds long disturbed the States, but finally, particularly since the Second World War, a Malayan Union has been formed, with native rulers controlling religion and custom, and the British Crown the residue of power as coordinator. A citizenship available to all on the same terms has been a highly beneficial result. Still more recent has been a Malay people's movement aiming at a more advanced constitution, and Britain is so directing it that all races will have a share in a partnership leading towards full self-government.

Examples

A few examples will show the trend in the smaller colonies. Malta, which down through the ages has been ruled by Greeks, Romans, Arabs, Normans, Spaniards, and British, became a colony in 1814. Under a plan two years old the inhabitants will be given full internal self-government, with defence and external affairs under British control. Gibraltar, predominantly a fortress and naval station, has now municipal government with a majority of elected representatives. The Fiji Islands, which as late as 1867 were characterized by cannibalism and other savage practices, became a British Crown Colony in 1874. So much progress has been made since that 96 per cent of the people are considered literate, and health measures are being promoted by Fijian-trained doctors and nurses. Pitcairn Island, settled in 1790 by mutineers from H.M.S. *Bounty*, was long governed in patriarchal fashion. A form of local self-government gradually developed, and since 1898 the island has been administered by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific and an elected Council.

Scattered across the Caribbean Sea are the islands of the British West Indies. Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad, and the Leeward and Windward groups are the most important, and to them are added for political purposes British Guiana and British Honduras on the mainland of South and Central America, and the Bahamas farther north. The population that is being vested with increasing responsibility is more than 80 per cent directly descended from slaves. The great problem is the need for betterment of social and economic conditions and of serious and widespread malnutrition and disease. Some form of federation for administrative purposes has long been under advisement, but local pride has not so far been sufficiently surmounted. Meanwhile, however, political progress is being made. Jamaica has a new and advanced constitution, elected members of the Legislative Council in Trinidad and Tobago are now on a par with those nominated, and in Barbados and British Honduras even women have the vote.

The most recent events in Empire administration were high-lighted by the Commonwealth Conference held in London this spring. As a result the four older dominions remain somewhat nebulously connected with the more republican India, Ceylon and Pakistan. All of these have accepted the British Crown as a symbol of unity, though it is apparent that there must be some alteration in the King's title. On March 31st Newfoundland, formerly governed by commission, joined Canada as the result of a plebiscite. Still more recently, on April 18th, Eire became the Republic of Ireland, the culmination of 780 years of passive resistance and intermittent rebellion against English rule; but there remains a sore point in the exclusion from it of Northern Ireland, which is to be attached to the British Crown until its parliament rules otherwise. While imperialism still has its defenders, most thinking people favor the broad principle of self-determination, even though in practice it may result in hardship to minorities, and temporarily increase international difficulties.

While it is apparent that a uniform rate of progress in all Colonies is impracticable, it is equally obvious that great advances are being made. "The keystone of our colonial policy for improving the health and well-being of our colonial peoples", said Viscount Hall when Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1946, "is, in my view, coordination and steady progress along several lines of development. . . . . Without great improvement in basic economic conditions few of the Colonies can be expected to show substantial social or political progress. . . . If we can succeed, by patient industry, in providing the Colonies with more liberty, higher standards of health and better education, and with larger opportunities for creating their own wealth, then we shall have carried out our trust, and the expanding prosperity and happiness of the 60 million of our colonial people will be assured."

The genius of the British races for constitutional law, and for compromise in its application, is, perhaps, their greatest contribution to civilization.

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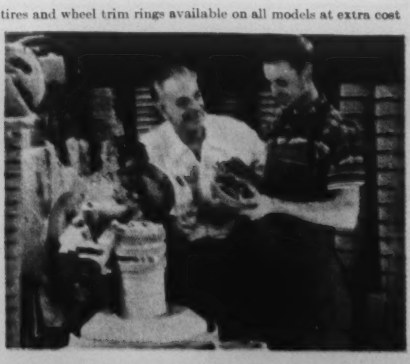

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PORTS OF CALL

For The Traveller With Leisure Here Is How To "Do" Scotland

By JOHN OGDEN

TRANSATLANTIC passengers, bound for the many historical and scenic attractions for which Scotland is noted, are now, at long last, able to travel direct to the Clyde, one of the finest firths on the western seaboard, with Arran's peaks to greet the voyager. In planning a tour of the country, it is advisable to have at least four weeks at one's disposal, during which period of time one can fully appreciate the particular atmosphere of each area waiting to be visited.

Travelling the roads throughout the Burns Country, the Galloway Highlands and the Scott Country, Edinburgh could be reached in four days, after explorations in a countryside rich in abbeys, picturesque little townships and hidden villages. Loch Trool and the Tweed Valley are the highlights.

Scottish country folk are friendly and the first-grade hotels good (notably, in this area, the Cairndale, in Dumfries); whilst a great diversity of hill, river, woodland and coastal scenery will have been traversed before entering "Auld Reekie," where at least a day or two should be spent. The Castle, Botanic and Zoological Gardens, Calton and Blackford Hills, Princes Street's shops and gardens, George Street's architecture and squares—all should be glimpsed, together with Holyrood Abbey and Palace, the Royal residence in the King's Park, where Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags brood over the city itself.

Ancient Capital

Continuing north, the Forth Bridge and the ancient capital of Dunfermline—a city possessing a very well preserved abbey—are both seen before the Highland scenery is entered at Glendevon, from where the Gleneagles golf-courses and hotel lead one into the Perthshire loch country of great beauty, around St. Fillans and Glen Lyon, the longest glen in Scotland.

The Grampian and Cairngorm mountain ranges enclose some of the grandest and most attractive scenery on the run to Balmoral Castle, the Highland Royal residence, and Aberdeen, a glistening granite-built city between the rivers Dee and Don. The fishmarket should be visited here in the early morning, when some idea may be gained of the extent of North Sea trawl fishing and its attendant hardiness and toil. The Aberdonian will be found to be amongst the most hospitable of Scots and a humorist of no mean degree.

Strike north-westward to Inverness via Tomintoul, the highest Highland village, and you will be rewarded with most entrancing scenery in the valleys of both Spey and Findhorn. Scotland's sunniest sea-coast, on the Moray Firth, must be visited at Nairn, also the wild and impressive Culloden Moor, where the Scots were routed by the English in 1746. Islands covered with trees and illuminated by fairylights at night enhance the river scene in the capital of the Highlands, from where digressions may be made to Loch Ness, of "monster" fame.

The most outstanding Scottish scenery is that in the far North-West, where the combination of often wild yet also pretty scenery alternates with stark grandeur and exquisite soft beauty. Such is the landscape of Ross and Cromarty, West Inverness and Sutherland.

Proceeding by Strathpeffer, where most hotels are excellent, one reaches very fine glen country by south-westerly by-roads, including Straths Conon and Farrar, Glens Affric and Cannich. The north coast at Bettyhill should be one's objective at this stage, traversing much fascinating upland country through Altnaharra; the Kyle of Tongue has woodlands which are extremely rare in these parts amongst the weird contours of the Sutherland mountains, and eventually the crofting community of Scourie is attained, where the Atlantic seascape is magnificently island-studded.

Quinag, Canisp and Suilven now appear, like mountains of the moon, en route to Lochinver and Ullapool, on Loch Broom. The falls of Measach and Gairloch, lying astride the Summer Isles, are passed in due course, if the stony Torridon mountains beckon, and an Alpine road to Applecross will provide a thrill, if remote beauty appeals to you.

So by Strome Ferry one arrives at Kyle of Lochalsh, from which centre Stornaway in Lewis (Outer Hebrides) and also Portree in Skye (Inner Hebrides) must be visited. The jagged Cuillin Hills in Skye are the most unique in Scotland, only seconded by the peaks of Rum, which are reminiscent of Tahiti.

Scenic Highway

Return to the mainland via Mallaig, from which fishing port and adjoining resort of Morar a beautiful and winding road leads to Fort William by way of Glenfinnan, where Prince Charles Edward's standard was raised in 1745's Jacobite rebellion, ending so disastrously at Culloden. This is one of the finest roads scenically in the Highlands, though difficult for driving. Since leaving Inverness a slower pace will have been necessitated on account of the character of the road system in such a thinly populated land.

Glencoe of the massacre is entered after leaving Lochs Linnhe and Leven, where once again one is amongst a complete wilderness of rock and utter desolation. Then comes the Black Mount loch scenery on the grim Moor of Rannoch, one of the most isolated areas in Britain, in spite of both road and railway.

Inveraray, well-known to Canadians, towards the head of Loch Fyne, should not be omitted, reached from Dalmally via Loch Awe which spreads out below triple-peaked Ben Cruachan. Glendaruel and Loch Eck, south of the Cobbler range, provide a wonderful approach to, and exit from, the popular Clyde watering place of Dunoon, northeast of which lie Loch Lomond, the Trossachs and the historic city of Stirling, where a castle rock, like that of Edinburgh, and the Wallace Monument on Abbey Craig command fine views of the winding links of the River Forth; proceed south-westward home, for Glasgow must now be included in any itinerary, and can be reached by the Campsie Fells and Blane Valley.

The principal sights of the city are the University, prominently placed on its hill, Kelvin Hall, Museum and Art Galleries, a huge Dockland on both banks of the Clyde, fine parks, City Hall in George Square, cosmopolitan restaurants, and the largest Scottish shopping area.

A circular tour of the Lowlands and Highlands has now been made. Should ornithologists be in the party, a trip to Fair Isle (between Orkney and Shetland) should be included from Wick or Thurso, in the otherwise featureless landscape of the John o' Groats area, though the high cliff scenery of the islands and the Pentland Firth is first-rate.

Generally speaking, the scenic glory of greatest charm lies in the western and central massif, rather than in the eastern sector of Scotland. Roads are reasonably good, and many sound secondary ones will be found to be less used than many main roads, resulting in better surfaces in consequence.

May and June, also September and October, are the best weather months, the popular months of July and August being often inferior for light and shade effects on western land- and sea-scapes. There is a very efficient Tourist Board operating in Edinburgh, which will prove most helpful to intending visitors, so come along and enjoy for yourselves what "Caledonia stern and wild" has to offer, and I am sure you won't return home disappointed.

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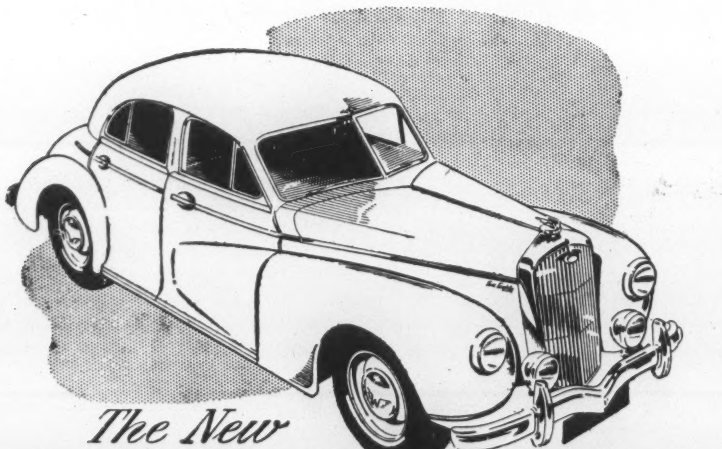

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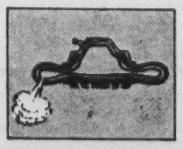
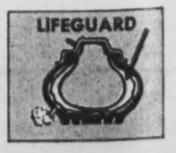


1. Ordinary tubes have but one air chamber. If tire blows out, tube blows too. Instantly both tire and tube go flat, frequently throwing car out of control.



2. LifeGuard Safety Tube has *two* air chambers. *Inner* chamber's air supply allows the car to be brought to a safe, smooth stop.

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BAGATELLE

The Snail Watchers Sign Off

By P. W. LUCE

BRITONS take their pleasures seriously. Cricket is a decorous affair, and home team supporters remain aloof from strangers at important football fixtures. The Oxford-Cambridge boat race is a social event, and B.B.C. broadcasts are elevating rather than entertaining.

Once in a generation, however, some Englishman is struck by such a funny notion that he simply has to do something about it. First he tells his wife, then if she approves he cautiously broaches the subject to a few intimate friends. In due time the public gets to hear about it, and after a while some action is taken. A joke is born.

Such an Englishman is Peter J. H. Heaton, founder, president, and exterminator of the British Snail Watching Society.

Mr. Heaton's contribution to the gaiety of nations began on a warm summer evening in 1945. Strolling down a leafy country lane in company with his wife, he paused to watch a snail crawl his slow way up an oak tree.

Fascinated by the beauty of the banded design on the spiral shell, puzzled by the two pairs of tentacles at the head, and curious as to why the creature should exude a trail of slime from its elongated single foot, Mr. Heaton told his wife that a snail was well worth watching.

"Yes, darling," she answered. "Coming?"

"There really should be a British Snail Watching Society," he continued.

"Yes, darling," agreed his wife. "Let's form one."

SHE meant it as a joke, but her husband took it seriously. He formed the British Snail Watching Society, which has functioned along the lines of Bird Watching Societies, but with a smaller membership.

A letter to the editor started the Snail Watching Society on its way to fame. It was published during the dog days, when the London press is avid for anything out of the usual run of news, and cartoonists more than willing to forget politics for bizarre items. Within a few months thousands of newspaper and magazine articles had given world-wide publicity to the snail watchers. The erudite London *Times* honored the Society with a commendatory editorial, and in 1947 *Life* gave it a double-page picture spread.

In a short time the Snail Watching Society had one of the finest collections of snail shells, sent in for free by admirers from all parts of the world. It had hundreds of photographs of gasteropods taken from all possible angles, and a few very slow moving picture films.

The British Snail Watching Society had no regular meetings, no membership fees, no constitution, no officers outside the president and secretary, who were Mr. and Mrs. Heaton, but for some obscure reason it did have a legal adviser, who chose to remain anonymous.

This honorary official, browsing through heavy tomes in his spare time, discovered that snails had figured in litigation fairly frequently and with varying fortunes. To wit:

A customer claimed $160 from a restaurant because he found a snail in his salad. He was non-suited. Probably it was an edible snail.

A dairy company was fined $125 for selling a bottle of milk containing a snail shell, and a small shell at that.

A Scotswoman sued a ginger-beer manufacturing concern for adding a snail shell to the effervescent drink. She wanted $2,500, but the court couldn't see it her way. The Court of Appeals is now pondering the question.

BY AND large, the snail is a fairly harmless creature, but he goes berserk at times. Conscientious watchers reported that in Sussex a company of snails had climbed a boarding and devoured a large poster and cleaned up on the paste as a chaser. In some country districts large colonies took up their abode inside mailboxes, and nibbled extensively at the letters. In French North Africa snails on a migration brought a train to a halt by unduly greasing the rails.

Against these reprehensible but sporadic outbreaks must be set the snail's contribution to feminine fashions. Bangles and necklaces, brooches and belt buckles, lapel ornaments and ear-rings, have been made of the more attractive snail shells, and dress designs with snail motifs have been highly popular.

By way of accentuating his light-hearted offset to the gloomy atmosphere of Britain, Mr. Heaton made a few radio broadcasts and arranged for the televising of a celebrated character, "Sammy the Snail," who has appeared in scores of cartoons. Reception was good.

Britons love a race, and snail watchers are no different from their fellows. So, in 1946, the first Snail Derby Steeplechase was staged, with appropriate fanfare and hullaballoo. It was a sporting event that must have appealed to the Anti-Betting League; there were no bookies on the course, and no advance dope as to past performances or present condition of the contestants.

The distance was thirty inches corresponding to eight furlongs for a horse. The course was a sheet of plate glass, with razor blades as the hurdles.

The sharp blades were no great handicap. The snail exudes a slimy substance which forms a glutinous coating over the cutting edge, and the body weight is on the sides of the blade most of the time. None of the snails required veterinary attention after the race. Atom, the winner, came in ten minutes ahead of Airspeed, who nosed out Mercury by only four minutes. Several of the contestants fell asleep during the race, and some did not wake up until long after it was over. Atom was one of those which enjoyed a nap, but he snapped out of it in time to cross the finish line ahead of the field.

All was not exactly plain sailing during the short existence of the British Snail Watching Society. Some students of zoology complained that an important branch of science was being ridiculed and held up to contempt, and a few disgruntled folk went so far as to form an Anti-Snail Watching Society, the members of which pledged themselves to refrain from watching snails, something they had never done, anyway.

THERE was a streak of seriousness in the activities of the snail watchers. Their president describes this in one of his less flippant moments in an article for the *Christian Science Monitor*:

"The snail, carrying his own home on his back, symbolizes the ability to be at home in every environment; moving with unhurried patience, he symbolizes the folly of undue haste; laying his own road in front of himself, he displays to a world, threatened with regimentation, the sturdy independence of a pioneer."

When Mr. Heaton decided that the Snail Watching Society had achieved all its objectives and should be dissolved, he bethought himself of the proper finale for its short and significant career. He wanted a large audience to see the curtain come down on his play.

A garden party in aid of local charities was being held at Yattendon, surely a fitting name for a glorious finish, somewhere near London.

A snail-watching show was arranged as one of the attractions, at sixpence a look. The big drawing card was an enormous Roman snail which was said to be the largest ever found in Britain, and which was temporarily christened Caractacus.

The name of this noble Briton, who maintained a gallant struggle against the invader and was finally taken captive to Rome in 50 A.D., hardly seems appropriate for a "Roman" snail, but it did not detract from his sixpenny-pulling power. For an extra shilling, any person eager for reflected fame could be photographed holding the gigantic Caractacus in his hand. No ladies were willing to pose.

The Society's statistician again falls down on the job at this point. The size of the Roman giant is not on record, but he would probably have been nothing but a midget alongside megalactractus proboscidiferus, of Australia, whose shell measures a full two feet across.

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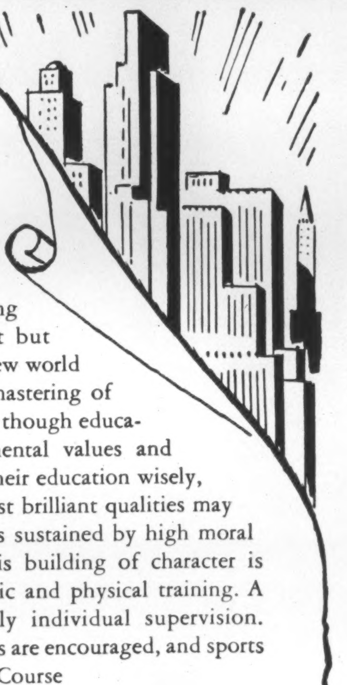

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Spade And Trowel Disclose Links In Huronia Story

By FRANKLIN DAVEY McDOWELL

For almost a century historians have sought the missing pieces of the Huron conquest by the Iroquois which closed the first chapter of Ontario's history by torch and torture stake. Not until the archaeologist's spade and trowel turned over the earth of 300 years ago was the Huronia episode shown in proper perspective.

Franklin Davey McDowell, author of "The Champlain Road" and other historical romances, here tells of the archaeological finds and their new interpretation of this great drama of history, unsurpassed for courage, devotion to duty and defiance of Stone Age savagery. A widely-known authority upon Huronia, Mr. McDowell is particularly qualified to assess the value of the recent discoveries.

IT HAS been said that history errs not so much in what is recorded, or how it is recorded, but in what is *not* recorded. In the Iroquois dispersal of the Georgian Bay Huron nations and the martyrdom of the five Jesuit missionaries three centuries ago, we find much background material missing.

The obliteration of Huronia and its confederate Tobacco Nation was one of the few wars waged by primitive peoples of the Late Stone Age chronicled by competent observers. The main events were carefully documented by the Jesuit missionaries. But material essential to the reconstruction of the Huron scene was considered relatively unimportant. There is nothing obscure in these omissions. The missionaries were fighting to save the two Huron nations. They scrupulously recorded that which they considered important: they had no time for the larger picture of conquest. It remained for the archaeologist's spade and trowel to reveal much of the Huronian background.

Fort Ste. Marie provides an illustration of the missing pieces in the Huronian puzzle. It was the Residence of the Jesuit Missions to the Hurons. It was the first permanent place of white habitation in Ontario, the first place of pilgrimage in Canada and the United States, and the site of the first experimental farm on record. It was from Fort Ste. Marie that the Fathers Anthony Daniel, John de Brebeuf, Gabriel Lalemant, Charles Garnier and Noel Chabanel went forth to find martyrdom by the Iroquois. Yet no description of the fort was penned. It was put to the torch, June 14, 1649.

Three Events

THE three outstanding events in the drama of Huron dispersal were the destruction of the big Indian villages of Teanaostaye and St. Ignace, and the abandonment and burning of Fort Ste. Marie.

The Iroquois surprise of Teanaostaye, on July 4, 1648, left the Hurons panic-stricken. It is recorded that "as many as 700 fell victims to the enemy, mostly women, children and sick people, who were burnt in their cabins." That the number was not greater was due to the heroism of Daniel. He faced the enemy in front of his Church of St. Joseph and held them there. By his sacrifice, time was given many additional inhabitants to effect their escape. Daniel's "body was stripped, mutilated and thrown into the blazing church. Not the least vestige of it was found when search was made after the departure of the Iroquois."

The Teanaostaye picture is a reasonably clear one. The only question is the construction of the church. Usually village mission chapels were of the Huron bark type. They would burn fiercely but quickly. Evidence indicates this Church of St. Joseph was built of stout timbers. Only when the site is located and proved can this omission be corrected.

THE ghastly Iroquois revel at St. Ignace broke the Huron fighting spirit. St. Ignace was captured in the early morning hours of March 16, 1649, by some 1,200 Iroquois warriors. So complete was the surprise that only three Hurons escaped. They fled to warn the neighboring villagers of St. Louis. The Iroquois followed hard on their heels, breached the palisades and stormed the village, and there captured Brebeuf and Lalemant, who refused to leave the injured and dying. With prisoners, who survived the general slaughter, the two priests were put in bonds and beaten back over the trail to St. Ignace. The following excerpts from contemporary missionary writings give clues to the missing parts of the St. Ignace episode:

> St. Ignace was surrounded by a palisade of pine trunks from 15 to 16 feet in height, and on three sides was protected by the strong natural defence of a deep ravine; the fourth side, which was of no great length, was weaker than the others. It was at this point that at dawn the enemy made a breach in the palisade, but with such stealth and suddenness that he was master of the position before any attempt at defence was made; for the inhabitants were sound asleep, nor had they any time to take in the situation.
>
> • • •
>
> Soon as the Iroquois dealt their blow and reduced the village of St. Louis to ashes, they retraced their steps to St. Ignace, where they had left a strong garrison to assure a safe retreat in case of mishap and to secure the stores they had found there which were to serve as refection and supplies on their journey homeward.
>
> • • •
>
> The Iroquois chiefs assembled in the centre of the village. When they had all gorged themselves with food, they gave the signal for the torture to begin. They picked Brebeuf, the chief of the hated blackrobes, as the first victim . . . Tied to a nearby stake, Lalemant was forced to watch his fellow missionary suffer and die. He knew that his own agony was to begin within a few hours.

There is no need to particularize upon the catalogue of horrors perpetrated at St. Ignace. Brebeuf was martyred after four hours of torture, the least of which were a mock baptism of boiling water and the hanging of red-hot hatchets about his neck. Lalemant was tortured from sunset to sunup.

But what of the missing pieces in this fearful drama of conquest? We know that St. Ignace was conceived in disaster and perished in agony. It was designed by Brebeuf as an impregnable place of refuge for the terror-stricken Hurons: there should be no weakness at points of natural hazard. Then there is the matter of the stored food supplies. St. Ignace was less than a year old. There was little time for building, less to cultivate a corn lot with the crude Huron implements of agriculture.

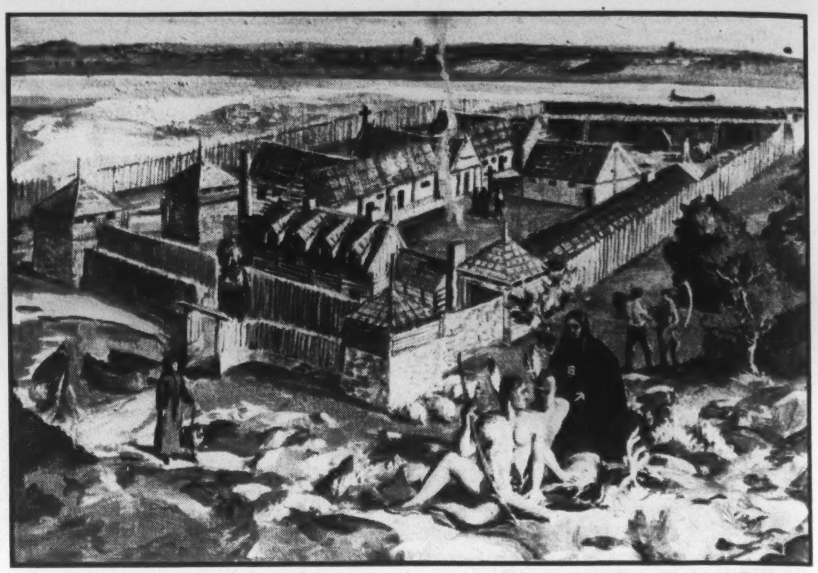
Lastly, St. Ignace was captured in a mid-March thaw. The ground was deep in slush. The chiefs could assemble in the village square, but would they wolf their food there? Moreover, would they spend 18 hours, half of them through a March night, in open air torture, when a long-house shelter was available, with its convenient fires? There was a possibility that if, and when, the site of St. Ignace was found and excavated, some of the missing parts might be filled in; but this hope indeed was faint.

To find an Indian village site is not an easy task: villages were moved every ten years or so. St. Ignace was not definitely located until 1938. The discovery was largely due to Dr. W. Sherwood Fox, F. R. S. C., former President and Vice-Chancellor of Western Ontario University. Dr. Fox was the link between and guiding mind of two groups of searchers. It was due to his interest and enthusiasm that the site was proved by Wilfrid Jury, Curator, the Department of Indian Archaeology, Western Ontario University, in 1946. He found the remains of a Huron village planned under marked European influence, with scientifically-designed defences. It had not been long occupied. There were no food pits for storage purposes, only two ash dumps, and the meagre specimens found there included two iron axheads of that French period. A well was located by the village square.

The outlines of 29 long-houses were uncovered, but only two or three of these were completed. One structure, facing the square, proved of special interest. It was of the Huron type, but was 99 feet long and 60 feet wide. Rows of posts supporting the roof suggested the interior of a church with its naves and aisles, and there were indications of an altar and small, private rooms at one end. This building faced the square.

When we visited the site, Jury was excavating the centre post row. He had found five beds about their base. One ash bed was twice as large as the other four. It was close to what was presumed to be the altar, and the trowel had sliced through the centre of it. I saw the impression of the stake end; the point had been fashioned by an iron axblade. A motion of Jury's hand covered the other ash pits. With proper scientific restraint, he could only state what he could prove; but this included the finding of wampum beads common to the Iroquois country beside the ash pits. To us it was a moment of high drama. We had no doubt that Jury had turned back the earth of three centuries to disclose the site of the missionaries' martyrdom. For what other purpose would these fires be kindled at the centre roof supports unless it were to undermine the roof itself?

The background material unearth-



—*Photo, Canadian National Railways*

Painting of Fort Ste. Marie showing timber residence which replaced the original bark long-house, church, hospital and hostels for Christian Indians and pagan Indian visitors, surrounded by palisades. Stone bastions topped by blockhouses were added in 1649 prior to the massacre.

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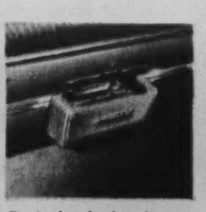

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ed by Jury filled in many of the missing parts of the St. Ignace puzzle. It was obvious that the St. Ignace Hurons were living temporarily at some unnamed village not far away, and they were surprised by the Iroquois and captured with their foodstuffs. Later, they were removed to the new village for the ferocious rites of victory. What better place to hold the torture ritual than in this big building, believed to be the new Church of St. Ignace! It is to be hoped that the University of Western Ontario will undertake to prove the sites of St. Louis and the unnamed village, so that the rest of the St. Ignace episode may be fully documented.

When Fort Ste. Marie was given over to the torch, it was Huronia's pyre. It was true that the Jesuit Fathers moved to St. Joseph's Island, now Christian Island, and erected a second Fort Ste. Marie; but it was impossible to re-establish the shattered Huron Nations of the Georgian Bay. After a winter of Iroquois beleaguerment, misery and death, the missionaries led the wretched survivors to the relative safety of Quebec. Huronia was left a blackened solitude.

Expanded

The Residence of Ste. Marie was founded on the banks of the Wye River, near Midland, in the Spring of 1639, approximately three years before Maisonneuve founded Ville Marie de Montreal. Originally, it was of bark, long-house construction, with only the chapel partitioned off at one end, and without palisade defences. An experimental farm was established to teach the Hurons better agricultural methods. Calves, suckling pigs and domestic fowl were brought by canoe and carried over portages for some 800 miles from New France. The herds and flocks increased and much acreage was sewn to field crops.

Fort Ste. Marie expanded over the decade as necessity dictated. A stout timber Residence replaced the Huron long-house; additional buildings included a church, a hospice for Christian Indians, a hospital and a hostel for pagan Indian visitors. In the years 1648-49, Iroquois incursions became so menacing that fortifications, strengthened by stone bastions topped with blockhouses, and a small brass cannon, were added. But at no time was any plan or description of the fort set down on paper. The following excerpts from contemporary documents give some idea of the Fort Ste. Marie establishment prior to its abandonment:

> The House is a resort for the whole countryside, where Christians find a hospital when sick, a refuge when panic-stricken, and a hospice when they come to visit us. During the past year [1646], we reckoned over 3,000 persons and, sometimes within a fortnight, 600 to 700 Christians come, which as a rule means three meals to each one. This does not include a large number who come here continually to pass the whole day and to whom we also give charity.
>
> . . .
>
> There are here [1649] 18 Fathers, four coadjutors, 23 donnes, 11 servants and eight soldiers . . . So crushed are our Hurons by disasters that, their outposts being taken and laid waste by fire, most of them have retreated elsewhere; hence, we are stationed at the front, and must defend ourselves with our own strength, our own courage and our own numbers. This dwelling—or shall I say fort?—of Ste. Marie, and the French who are with us to defend it, have not merely fish and eggs, but also pork and milk products, and even cattle . . . we have enough provisions on which to live comfortably for three years.
>
> . . .
>
> Now, our House has found itself stripped bare on every side. It is the only building left standing in the terror-stricken region. The Hurons, who have forsaken their former dwellings, have set fire to them lest they should serve as a shelter and stronghold to the Iroquois.
>
> . . .
>
> Between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock, on the evening of June 14, we set fire to our House. In less than an hour we saw the fruits of 10 years of labor go up in smoke, and it was not without a feeling of regret that we gave a last look at the fields which had fed us for a decade of years and embarked with all our belongings on a raft of logs, some 50 or 60 feet in length, on our way to St. Joseph's Island.

Fort Ste. Marie disappeared into the backwash of history for almost two centuries. A thick growth of tree shadowed its tumbled stonework. A settler built beside the ruins, then moved away. But the old fort was not forgotten. In 1844, Father Pierre Chazelle visited the historic place of his Order; other investigators followed him. Three attempts were made to map out the ruins; but the remains of the settler's buildings added to the confusion. The accepted sketch showed the Residence behind stone walls and bastions, with palisades, and a triangular palisaded compound, by the river, enclosing the Church of St. Joseph and two bark long-houses, one a hospital, the other a hostel. This traditional picture made Fort Ste. Marie a jigsaw puzzle with many pieces missing.

The plan might have been suitable for a small seigneury in New France; it was totally inadequate for a substantial, self-contained fortification in the depth of an unknown continent, capable of housing a staff of 64 people during a winter, and feeding some 4,000 Indians in a time of famine. No provision was made for storage of gear, canoes and other equipment; no forge for the smith or quarters for the master builder and carpenters; no food or powder magazines; no livestock stables and implement sheds. In addition, the compound was poorly laid out for defensive purposes.

The Royal Ontario Museum commenced excavation work on the site of Fort St. Marie, in cooperation with the Order, about eight years ago, and work was completed on the fort proper by the University of Western Ontario last year. The plan of the fort was made by Wilfrid Jury, based upon archaeological findings. It consisted of a dozen buildings, including stables, grouped around a large courtyard. The size of the fort was at least twice the area of the traditional plan. At the close of his field work, last October, Jury discovered a compound bisected by the Canadian National Railways line to Midland. It is known to contain an aqueduct and an undetermined building; no one can foretell what other discoveries may be made.

The archaeologist's trowel and spade has raised Fort Ste. Marie from a mission fortalice to a strongly fortified outpost of New France, a great national memorial to an historic experiment of the French Régime. The hand that put the torch to the old fort penned the story of a New World Golgotha, its cross an Iroquois torture stake, its crown of thorns a necklace of glowing hatchet heads, and gave to the world a tradition of sacrifice and devotion to duty unsurpassed in history.

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Whether Scots Or Dutch Started It, Canadian Open Is The Result

By KIMBALL McILROY

IF anybody cares, the origin of the game of golf is extremely obscure. In the words of the poet, it is lost in the mists of antiquity. Most people take it for granted that the Scots invented the game, but then most people take an awful lot of things for granted. Even the name itself is of disputed origin, coming either from the Scottish "gouff", meaning "to strike", or from the Dutch "kolf", which referred to a club.

Now there can't be much question in any but the most stubbornly Caledonian mind which of those two words sounds more like the modern "golf", and there is extant in the British Museum today a 14th century Dutch painting showing three stolid burghers holding in their hands what could be golf balls, while one leans on what looks like a primitive driver. The indefatigable Menke, obviously a proponent of the Scottish school, holds that this is no proof at all, pointing out that only one of the trio holds a club, and that anyway it might be simply a walking stick held upside-down.

This is palpably graveyard-whistling of the first water, because even if what the Dutchman is holding *is* a walking stick upside-down he's obviously going to hit one or more of those balls with it. However, the Encyclopedia Americana strikes a very serious blow at Netherlands aspirations when it points out that the Dutch played their game on ice, presumably using skates, in which case it is of course obvious that what they were inventing was hockey and not golf at all.

The Americana goes on to say that at about this same time, a little farther south, Gallic gay blades were indulging in a game wherein a ball was propelled by knobbed sticks, usually up and down the roads. But, says the encyclopedia, no matter where the Scots got the idea, no matter how much they thought up themselves and how much was borrowed, they were the first to play the game across country.

So, even if this brilliant innovation resulted from lack of highways and/or lack of suitable ice surfaces, all the authorities seem agreed that it was in Scotland that golf, more or less in the form that we know it today, made its initial appearance.

But if you think that the Scots greeted it with open arms, or that its progress was one long expansion, you're crazy. No sooner was it properly established than Parliament, as is the way with parliaments, banned it. The reason given was that it distracted the people from the far more important exercise of archery. Even this information may shock and startle folks who always pictured the brawny highlanders, fighting with hefty claymores rather than the newfangled and sissified bow and arrow.

Everyone seems agreed that it was King James IV who rescued golf from the parliamentary interdiction. Menke says this came about when an exponent of the game was demonstrating to the king how fine and healthy a sport it was. The king watched him hitting that tiny wee ball with that great big stick, and sneeringly commented that a child could do it. People have been making similar comments ever since. Well, the golfer asked if maybe the king would like to try. The king allowed as how he might try one. Then two. Then three. Before long, most people were too fully occupied on the tees and greens to pay much attention to Parliament, most of whose members were probably out on the course too.

P.S.: The word "caddie" isn't even of Scottish origin. It comes from the French "cadet".

The term "bunker" is of unknown origin. Incidentally, there are said to be close to 200 traps and bunkers on the St. George's course in Toronto, where the Canadian Open will be held from June 22 to 25. Doubtless these will give rise to many quaint new golfing expressions, of strictly Canadian origin.

•

IT'S OCTOBER IN JUNE

National Hockey League Meets, Schedules More Games

You'd almost think that professional hockey existed more for the purpose of making money than to improve the breed of young Canadian hockey players. At the recent meeting of the N.H.L. in Montreal, it was decided to increase the number of games to be played next season from 60 to 70. With perfectly straight faces, the club owners claim that this increase is the only alternative to raising admission prices at games, a dirty trick which they would hate to play on their loyal fans.

It was rather unfortunate that President Clarence Campbell should have selected that particular occasion to announce that receipts last season were the greatest in history. The boys should get together beforehand.

One fascinating titbit of information which emerged from the meeting was the reason given for the rejection of a suggestion by Art Ross, of Boston Bruins, that orange pucks be tried in the hope of increasing visibility. The suggestion, it was reported, was too experimental.

Now there is of course nothing experimental at all about orange pucks. They have been available, and have been used here and there, for as long as this department can remember. Whether or not they'd be any better for use in a normal, average hockey game, we're not prepared to state. But all the experimentation necessary would be to try one out some night, at a total cost of probably six bits, and then to ask those concerned what they thought of the idea.

Increasing an already overlong schedule by sixteen per cent, there's something that really *is* experimental. Next they'll be playing doubleheaders on holiday evenings.

•

SPORTS LOVERS' POTPOURRI

Notes From All Over Make Light Summer Reading

President Bill Veeck of the Cleveland Indians baseball club, who at this writing are trying to fill the dual roles of world's champions and close contenders for the American League basement, came up with a very bright idea. After about two months of a most disastrous season, he decided that the club would have a second "opening day." The notion was to wipe the slate clean and start anew. He tried it, too. It didn't work.

Joe Louis, the retired heavyweight champ, who is making a start in the promoting game with a "title" bout scheduled for June 22, obviously has much to learn about his new business. To date, his only public utterance has been a complaint that no one is buying any tickets.

Things are tough all over. In Toronto on May 24, only 28,000 fans were on hand for the races, 13,000 for the ball game, 7,000 for some auto races, and 17,000 for a soccer game. That's about 65,000 on a holiday afternoon. It's horrifying to contemplate how many people might risk exposure to that nasty fresh air on a summer Sunday afternoon if the ban of sporting contests were relaxed.

No one was killed in the Memorial Day automobile races at Indianapolis, which must have been a great disappointment to the large crowd in attendance. There's one funny angle to those races, that perhaps a lot of people don't know about. The not inconsiderable (of course it's for risking your neck, and some people think very highly of their necks) prize monies go not to the driver but to the owner of the winning car, and the owner then pays the driver.

The winner at Indianapolis *does* get kissed by a movie actress, which would probably be a great incentive for some drivers, though it's not specified whether or not they can pick the actress. The locale's sort of public, too.

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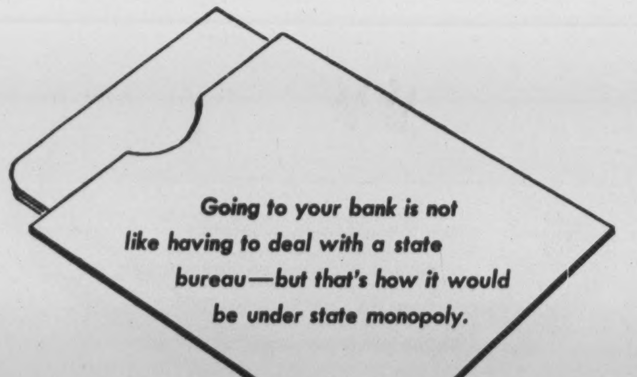

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BOOKS ON WORLD AFFAIRS

Life Without Politics In Russia A Warm And Spirited Story

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

RUSSIAN CHILD AND RUSSIAN WIFE —by Tanya Matthews—*Longmans, Green—$4.00.*

HERE is the story of a girl of gay spirit and lively imagination—and enough beauty to serve as "cover girl" on her own book—of her life in the Soviet Union from the days of the Revolution until she married a British correspondent and left the country in 1944.

There is nothing here of high Kremlin policy or gigantic Five Year Plan factories, and very little about the purges. It is simply a tale of life and people as Tanya Svetlova knew them—as warm and vivid a story as I have read in many a year.

Tanya performs the unusual feat of describing her childhood, in which her family was carried willy-nilly about Southern Russia on the tides of civil war and famine, finding refuge with innumerable aunts and uncles, as a child would see and remember it. Her teens were spent in the oilfields of the Caucasus, and later in Rostov. She became an Intourist guide (showing tourists the same modern theatre, the same farm and same "typical" peasant house day after day), an English tutor, and a radio singer—singing "Ramona", "Night and Day" and "Life Is Just a Bowl of Cherries." Her vision of the ideal man was a Jack London character.

At 19 she married a young cameraman and traveled about Southern Russia with him shooting movies of collective farm life and "Spring on the Black Sea Coast". Already, as an urchin, she had been pulled into a mob scene as an "extra" herself, and she never gave up her dreams of being an actress. She would go to the station in Rostov just to see the train pull out for Moscow. Finally, she got there—but as an instructress in English at the Academy of Science and an occupant of communal Flat No. 6.

Life in Flat No. 6

The account of daily life in Flat No. 6 is quite unforgettable. It is enlightening to read that in this country which so long ago "abolished" anti-semitism one of the flat's inmates regularly screamed "Jew!" at another who had a better room, to be answered by "Pogromist!" Another brought his bride to live with him in his windowless hall cupboard; while still another, after dying of semi-starvation, was found to have $400,000 worth of diamonds, gold and silver hidden in her room!

There is the story of the winter of 1940 in which everyone in Russia had to study the *Short Course of the History of the Communist Party,* which was reputed to have been written by Stalin; and the story, most authentic and detailed I have ever seen, of the days of the German siege of Moscow in October 1941, when everyone in Flat 6 (except Tanya) burned their *Short Histories* page by page, with deep satisfaction, and the house-bosses all over the city pulled down the Soviet war posters.

The Red Army had blown up the food stores and mined the bridges and subway stations, and the party men had driven out of town to the cat-calls of that part of the populace which remained. Many machines from the factories were dumped into the river (to be pulled out again months later). For several days Moscow "lay open to the Germans."

Perhaps the most revealing thing in the book is the evidence that the government did not treat the people who remained through the siege as heroes, but as potential traitors. All were later investigated, and an N.K.V.D. operator openly asked Tanya, who had barely missed her evacuation train, if she had stayed to welcome the Germans. When she sought a new job in the summer of 1942 the first question asked was always: did you remain in Moscow during the German attack of October 1941? When she answered yes, there was no job.

Another revealing chapter describes how the people habitually refer to the secret police as "they," to the Lubianka Prison as "the Big House," and to Stalin as "the Boss." The Politburo is called "the Royal Family" and everyone knows perfectly well that they have the best of everything that Russia has to offer, villas on the Black Sea coast, estates near Moscow, the houses of former aristocrats in the city re-equipped with American refrigerators, and bullet-proof cars.

Next come the high-level executives. They have big cars, but not bullet-proof ones, comfortable flats instead of villas, and the next category of special stores. But they are not envied, as they work killing hours, and are at the mercy of the good or bad humor of the Boss.

The next class, the Pets, includes the artists, composers, writers, ballet dancers and movie directors. They are the "cream" of Soviet society and enjoy life most because they have freedom to mix and move about, to live in decent apartments, drive cars, eat well and dress in fur coats — "every freedom but the freedom to create." Called "People's Artists" they are the abject servants of the Kremlin, and can never forget it.

She tells how Alexei Tolstoy, who is called "Count" by his butler, returned from Poland in 1940 with a special train full of art treasures he had "liberated." People, noting the flood of goods taken from the "liberated" countries in the Moscow stores, mimicked *Pravda's* headline "We Stretched Our Friendly Hand to Poland and the Baltic States," and added "but they will stretch their legs themselves"—meaning in Russian, to die of starvation.

The next class, the intellectuals—to which Tanya belonged—is "a humble mass of hard-working people, the backbone of the country, shabby, overworked, tired people. They do not live, they exist. Teachers, doctors, nurses, engineers, small officials, journalists, actors, scientists . . . they live in communal rooms, ride in trams and subways, have no privilege to buy in closed shops . . . are turned into humble, obedient robots."

Her story, as "non-political" as any book on Soviet Russia could well be, is a revealing document. It is anti-Soviet only by implication. But these implications are quite damming. They will inspire at the same time a warmer sympathy for the Russian people and less fear that the Soviet regime which could not win them can conquer the world.

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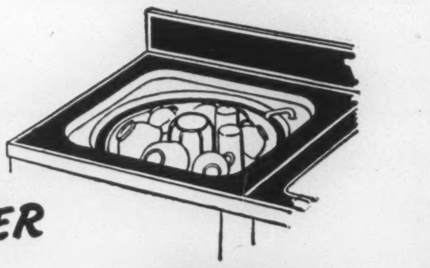

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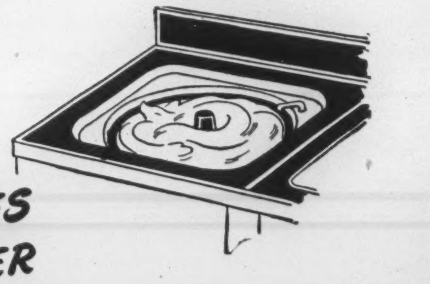

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Nantucket, The Stars And Vassar, In A Vibrantly Alive Biography

By J. E. PARSONS

SWEEPER IN THE SKY — by Helen Wright—*Macmillan*—*$4.75*.

THIRTY MILES off Cape Cod lies the triangular-shaped island of Nantucket, birthplace of strong-minded women and strong-willed men, an Atlantic island with a much greater affinity of spirit for the Pacific than for Boston. One might be excused for supposing that in the nineteenth century this isolated island became narrow and ingrown. Nothing could be further from the truth. Just as her whaling industry throve, so did Nantucket's intellectual growth. Her people read and discussed contemporary literature (*Wuthering Heights, Dombey and Son, Leaves of Grass,* etc.) and listened to lectures from the lips of great men like Thoreau, Agassiz, Audubon, Emerson and Greeley, after which they would gather to discuss and debate the material covered in the lectures.

It was on this island and in this atmosphere of physical and intellectual industry that Maria Mitchell was born in 1818. Very early in her life her father, who had charge of Nantucket's meteorological observations, of vital importance to the island's marine interests, recognized that his child's eyes were abnormally responsive to variations in form and color. She took to his small brass telescope as a duck takes to water, and, from early childhood on, her life was dedicated to celestial observation.

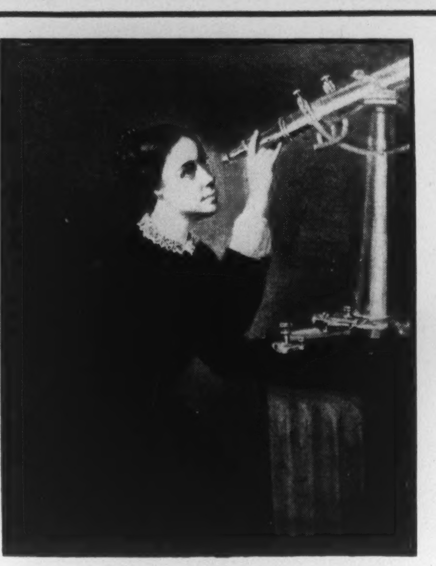
A record of the honors heaped upon this first lady astronomer in America fills an entire page of Helen Wright's biography. The first of these was a gold medal from His Majesty the King of Denmark for her discovery of a telescopic comet during the night of October 1, 1847, not observed by any sky-sweeper in Europe until the third day of that month. It must have been a source of extreme satisfaction and jubilation for Nantucket that one of her young ladies, employing the most rudimentary equipment even by those days' standards, should have carried off the prize from all the savants and observatories in Europe. Additional honors and congratulatory letters poured on her from that time on. But there was never the slightest possibility that any of this adulation might turn the girl's head. "I was born," she says, "of only ordinary capacity, but of extraordinary persistency." Again, "I feel constantly hurried because of the shortness of life, and I have so much to do," an attitude of humility and indefatigability common to the truly great scientists.

Women's Telescope

After a year's triumphal tour of Europe where she met, on equal terms, the greatest scientific lights of the day, she returned to her beloved Nantucket to give herself over to the enjoyment and use of a new $3,000 five-inch telescope donated to her by the "Women of America" in 1858. In the same year she discovered Donati's Comet independently.

The remainder of her life, devoted to astronomy and the most abstruse mathematical calculation, was also closely wrapped up with the founding and operation of Vassar College for "females." We must remember that those were years when the world was by no means convinced that girls should be given higher education, and the notion of a female actually giving instruction in science for girls was preposterous. In the words of one editor of the time, "Chemistry enough to keep a pot boiling, and geography enough to know the locality of the different rooms in the house, is learning sufficient for a woman." Another editor produced this gem: "If any unfortunate female should happen to possess a lurking fondness for any special scientific pursuit, she is careful (if of any social position) to hide it as she would a deformity." Maria's reply to some of this is worthy of recording. "It is better to be pondering on the spectroscope than on the pattern of a dress—it is better to crack open a geode than to match worsteds. It is better to spend an hour watching the habits of an ant than in trying to put up the hair fantastically."

HELEN WRIGHT


MARIA MITCHELL

No Bookkeeping

After delays caused by the Civil War and the hostility of some of the trustees of Vassar, Maria finally took her place in that institution as Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory. She was a born teacher and gave the preparation of her lectures unremitting attention. Here are a few words from her opening lecture, a good example of strong, quiet prose: "When we are chafed and fretted by small cares, a look at the stars will show us the littleness of our own interests. I would hold out to you the study of nature for its own sake—to get a faint idea of the grandeur of creation and the wonderful working of celestial mechanism." But she loathed the bookkeeping side of teaching. After spending many hours trying vainly to balance her monthly report, she rushed into the President's sanctum with this aggressive rhetorical question: "Into the oblivion of whose hands do I consign this paper?" The stuffy staff-meetings won her disapproval, too. "Our Faculty Meetings always try me in this respect—we do things that other colleges have done before. If the Earth had waited for a precedent it would never have turned on its axis."

Her remarks on assigning values to her pupils are positively immortal. "You cannot mark a human mind because there is no intellectual unit. We have no standard for the intellectual or spiritual. Four means something when we say four inches — it means nothing when we say four ideas, because we have not the initial size of an idea. I cannot express the intellect in numbers. If a girl has faithfully studied her lesson and does not know it, she deserves five for her industry. If she has not studied, yet knows it, she deserves five for her intellect. If she has neither studied nor knows it, she deserves five for her audacity in coming before me so." Perhaps it is superfluous to add that her students worshipped her.

Helen Wright has done a splendid job in this biography, which unfolds a truly fascinating story within the brief compass of slightly over two hundred pages. Her Maria Mitchell is vibrantly alive throughout the entire book. Even on the death bed, this extraordinary woman's sense of humor did not desert her. "Well, if this is dying, there is nothing very unpleasant about it."

Jane In Canada

McGRAW-HILL Company of Canada announces that it has taken over the Canadian representation of two famous books of British origin: "Jane's Fighting Ships," which last year celebrated its 50th anniversary of publication, and its companion volume "Jane's All The World's" Aircraft. Both books will first appear under the McGraw-Hill imprint in the autumn of 1949.

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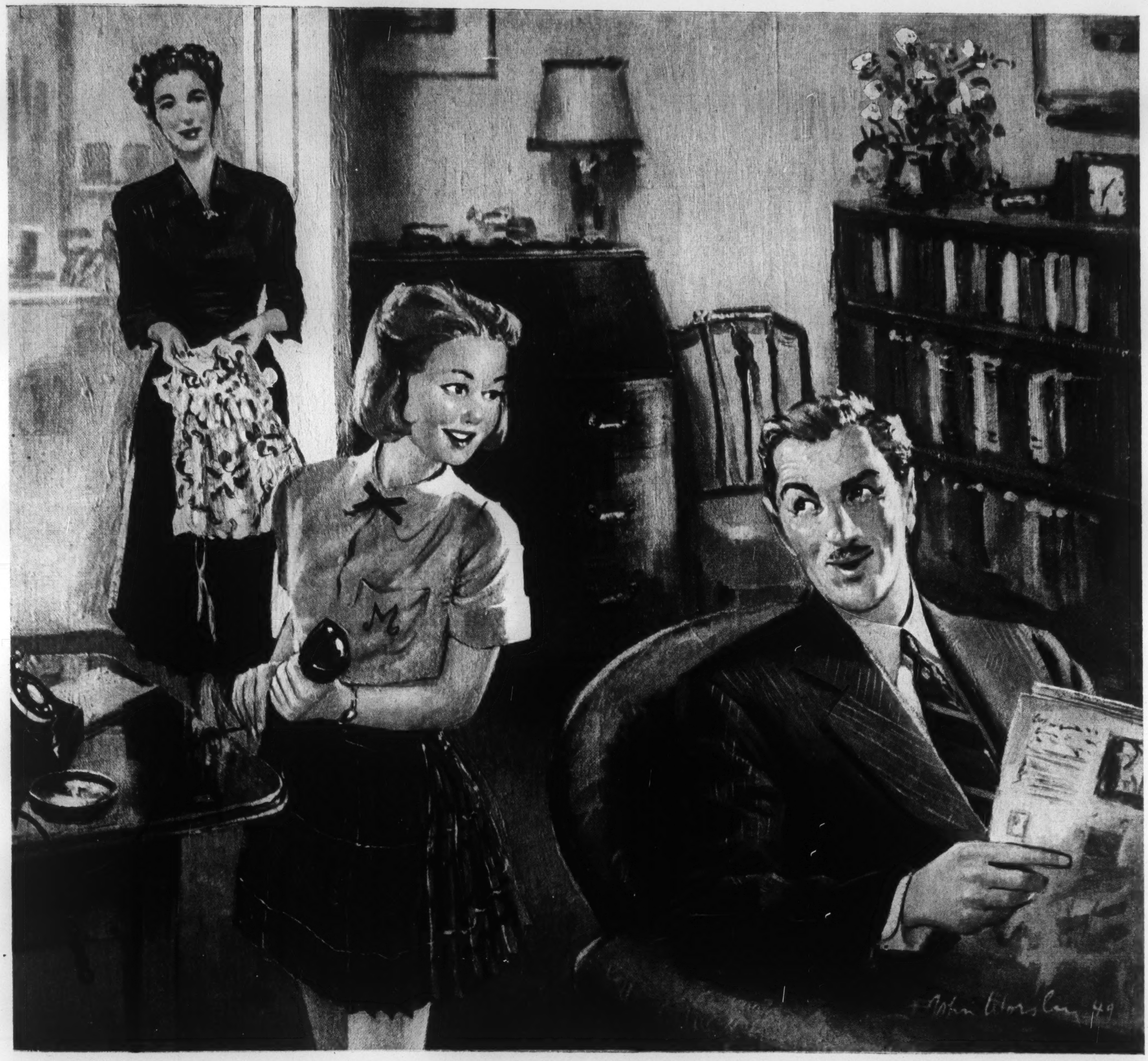

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FILM PARADE

"Paisan" Forms A Superb Study Of What War Meant To Italy

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

ROBERTO ROSSELLINI'S "Paisan" is still another example of the astonishing activity released in the Italian studios by the downfall of the Mussolini regime. Like "Open City" and "Shoe Shine" it is the work of men who are free to create subject only to the discipline of their own creative spirit. It is a superb film and no one should miss it.

The picture consists of half a dozen unrelated episodes linked by a single theme—the story of the relationship between an occupying army (in this case largely American) and the people whose country is invaded. Because of this necessary lack of continuity, and because the episodes themselves are a little uneven in quality, "Paisan" doesn't achieve quite the heartshaking impact of "Shoe Shine." Over and over again, however, it has the same revealing and profoundly disturbing quality as the earlier Italian film. These pictures, we are told, have never been very popular in Italy, and it is easy to understand why. They record far too vividly the anguish and dislocation of a period which the Italian people were fortunate merely to survive.

"Paisan" opens in Sicily with the story of a New Jersey G. I. left alone with an Italian girl at a post of extreme danger. A half-hearted flirtation develops out of their panic and loneliness, but in the end both are killed by a German sniper. The film then moves on to Naples, and the story of a drunken Negro soldier auctioned off by a crowd of Neapolitan street urchins who are interested in stealing his shoes. In Rome, a prostitute picks up an American soldier and later comes to realize that he is the man she befriended in the early days of the Liberation, when both were innocent and happy. The Florentine sequence which follows is a breath-catching description of the contest for the city carried on by the German Army and the Italian partisans—the story here is incidental. There is a tender and funny episode describing the invasion of a Franciscan monastery by three Army padres, a Catholic, a Protestant and a Jew. The final sequence centres on the desperate and futile stand of Italian Partisans aided by the British Intelligence and the O.S.S. in the marshlands of the Po River.

—Photo by Harold K. White

"ROMANCE", a romantic ballet to music by Glazounov, with its choreography designed by Gweneth Lloyd, as danced by Winnipeg Ballet with Jean McKenzie and Arnold Spohr. The back-scene is a painting of the famous Pictured Rock at Bon Echo, Ontario beauty spot.

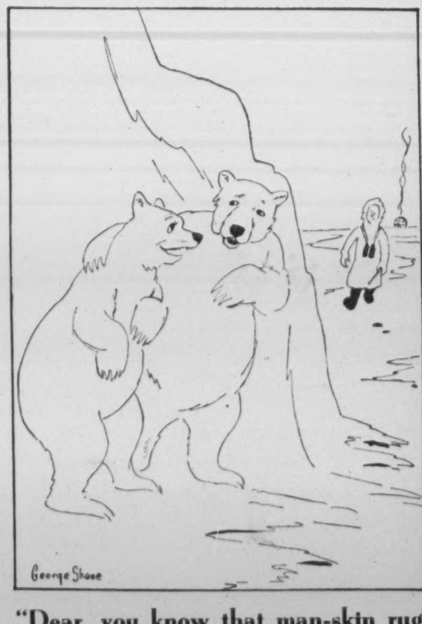
THERE are not more than half a dozen professional actors in the entire cast. Rossellini prefers amateurs, probably on the theory that people at ease in their own world are more persuasive than people who are merely trained to ease before the camera. While there are occasional moments in "Paisan" when the actors' lines sound a little like memorized recitation, the acting itself is never blurred or mechanical, but always vigorous and right.

There is no screen trickery in "Paisan." Rossellini's camera is never there to show off its own virtuosity, it is there simply to record the situation or event, without deviation. Certainly there is no camera-illusion in the shots of the deserted streets of Florence, empty of everything except the sense of watchful menace. These pictures were taken by Rossellini during the German Occupation and what they record, unseen but inescapable, is the sense of menace itself. In all these extraordinary scenes, and particularly in the final episode, one is hardly aware of camera work or direction or even acting. There is only the story and the vivid and terrible immediacy of conflict and death.

"CAUGHT" restores us to Hollywood's favorite current theme, that money isn't everything. When the picture opens, Leonora (Barbara Bel Geddes), a lower-priced basement model, is poring over a copy of *Vogue* and picking out her dream mink coat. A sequence later she is headed for a yachting party, as guest of a millionaire (Robert Ryan). The millionaire meets her at the dock and when Leonora suggests he take her to the yacht he snarls, "Don't say yacht, say boat." (This is the only piece of enlightenment I picked up from "Caught," and I doubt if it will ever be of any use to me.) A sequence after that she marries him and in far more time than it takes to tell she is regretting the union to the bottom of her heart—her husband, it seems, is a paranoic, with, luckily for her, a cardiac condition. So she runs away and gets a job as receptionist in the office of an idealistic East Side pediatrician (James Mason). It takes a long series of lectures from the good doctor as well as some pretty ferocious demonstrations from her millionaire husband to teach Leonora her lesson, but in the end she learns that a girl who exchanges herself for eight million dollars is selling herself short.

Eventually, if Hollywood keeps on pressing the point it may convince every last movie-goer that a mink coat is no exchange for happiness. At the moment, however, we seem to be a good many mink coats away from this happy goal.

IN "A Woman's Secret" a frustrated vocalist (Maureen O'Hara) takes on as protégée another songstress (Gloria Grahame), who has a vocal register of six notes, all pure gold. Presently Gloria is shot and the questions that then arise are (a) Did Maureen, as she insists, shoot Gloria? (b) Did Gloria shoot herself? (c) If Maureen didn't shoot Gloria what was the point of insisting that she did? and (d) What was the point of sitting through the picture to its idiotic conclusion?



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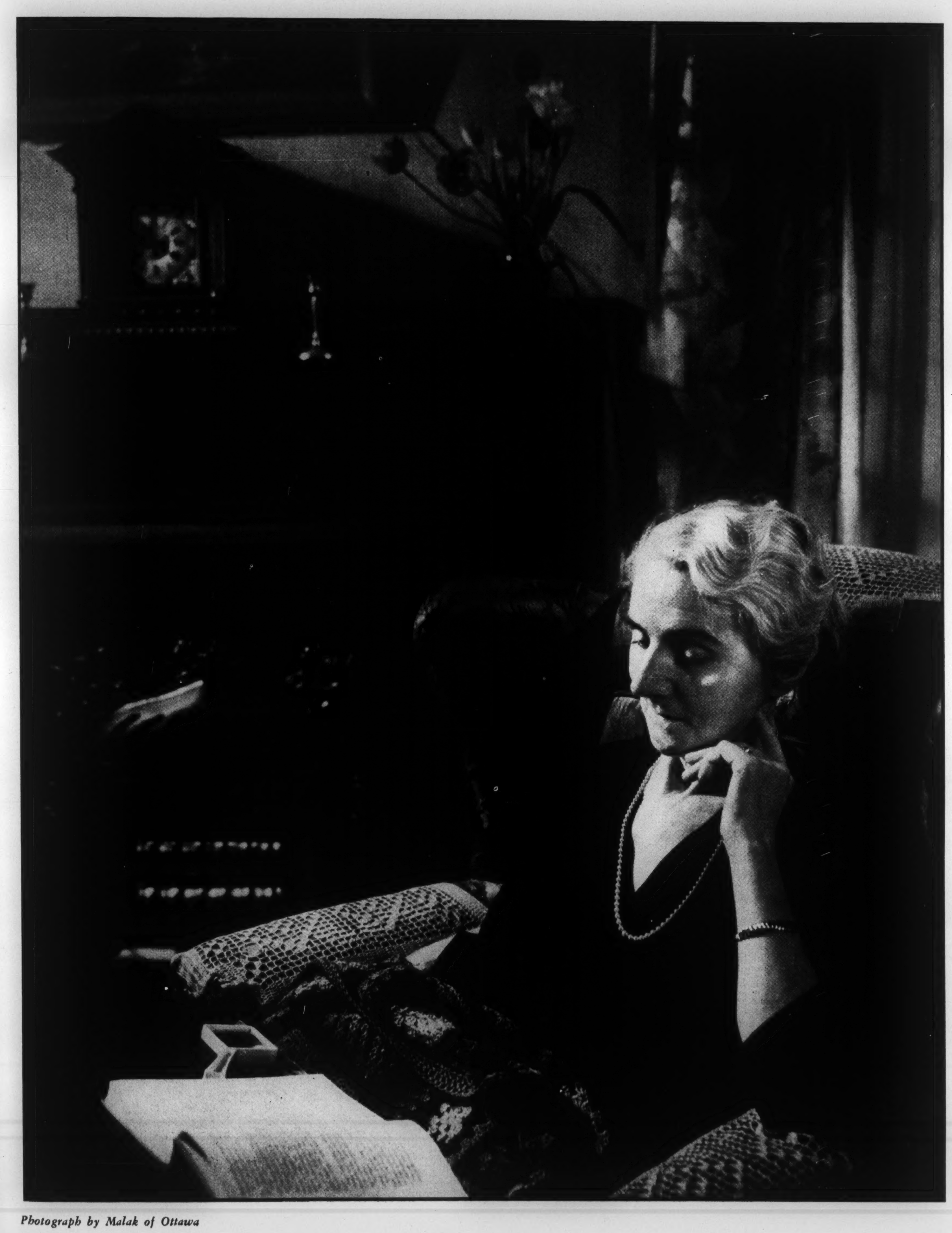
WORLD OF WOMEN



Photograph by Malak of Ottawa

Mrs. M. J. Coldwell . . . A keen mind and deep interest in community effort and social developments are marked characteristics of the wife of the leader of the C.C.F. Like her husband, a teacher and of English birth and education, she came to Canada to live in Saskatchewan just before the outbreak of World War I. Mrs. Coldwell is seen in the living room of her Ottawa apartment. (See story on page 29).

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

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What Food These Morsels Be

By LYN HARRINGTON

WITH the season for wild mushrooms on, it's well to be wary. Know your mushrooms thoroughly before you touch, taste or swallow. That's one thing about the commercial mushrooms—though they cost more than those you find of a Sunday afternoon out in the country, there's nothing lethal about them. People pay heavily for ignorance when it comes to eating wild mushrooms.

For well over 2,000 years, mushrooms have been considered a table delicacy of high order. But the first record of deliberately cultivating them, came in the reign of Louis XIV of France. The Sun King's court insisted on its luxuries. Yet in the three centuries following, an air of mystery prevailed about the subject, as though mushroom culture were a cross between accident and magic.

Growers helped to sustain the illusion. And when you see round ghostly bodies crowding the gloom of a mushroom growing house, you're apt to think of magic, white magic of course. There's something about mushrooms that even there sets you thinking about elves and moonlight.

Actually, there's no mystery about it, just a lot of hard work. The secrets are all laid bare. But one thing growers insisted through the years, shouted from the housetops almost—mushrooms grown commercially are "safe" eating. They are above suspicion.

Food prices are 'way too high, you think. But these morsels at least, have climbed down from the upper brackets. Time was when mushrooms came to table only in wealthy homes, and a frantic hostess might pay $17 for enough to garnish a sizzling steak. Indeed, they cost the carriage trade "a Pound for a pound" in England recently.

No Toadstool

The ancient Greeks and Romans spared no expense in their frenzy for elaborate and delicate dishes, and mushrooms were favorites with them. It was at one of these gargantuan feasts that the Emperor Claudius downed some poisonous mushrooms served him by his scheming wife, and "ne'er ate more." She'd picked a lethal variety.

No doubt it was some such episode that inspired Horace's satiric rhyme:

> "Prefer those mushrooms that in pastures spring;
> To swallow others is a dangerous thing."

At that Horace could have been wrong. Our deadly poisonous mushrooms, although generally found in the woods, do sometimes grow on lawns and pastures. At least 150 varieties of wild mushrooms have been identified in Canada. And after all these years it is a shock to learn that there are no toadstools. They're all mushrooms. "Toadstool" is a term applied by the unenlightened to any mushroom of doubtful calibre.

Commission men won't take the risk of handling wild mushrooms, so they are rarely found on city markets. Even epicures are cautious about nibbling on the wild ones. There is no extraneous test that will prove whether or not a mushroom may be eaten safely. Even trying it on the dog won't help, for with some species the symptoms of poisoning may not appear for hours. The only safe way is to know your fungi and pick them yourself.

The deadly poisonous *Amanita* or "*Destroying Angel*", has a resemblance too close for comfort to the luscious *Agaricus campestris* of the fields and the commercial houses. Unless you can see the base of the mushrooms, give them a cold shoulder. The deadly breeds have a poison cup growing at the base of the stem below the soil, a bulb which is usually broken off in picking.

"The so-called peeling test is useless," wrote Dr. R. E. Stone, a well-known Canadian horticulturalist. "The blackening of silver only indicates the presence of sulphur or its compounds, and has no relation to poisons present."

So—you need not cook mushrooms with a silver spoon or coin lodged in the saucepan. Another old-time rule-of-thumb was to cook an onion in the pot. If the onion turned blue or brown, that was a sure sign of the disagreeable nature of the mushrooms. If milk coagulated while making cream of mushroom soup—touch not, taste not.

These old-wives' fables die hard, and even crop up in print from time to time as gospel truth. No tests are needed with house-grown mushrooms. If you want to make a mushroom grower apoplectic, just infer that his mushrooms are suspect!

The majority of cooks fail to realize the variety of dishes that can be concocted from mushrooms. An attractive little book "Mushroom Cookery" by Helmut Ripperger lists 80 different recipes, some of them well-tried ones such as grilled or scalloped mushrooms.

More exotic is the Italian recipe for Mushroom Risotto. Recipes from all over the world and from various centuries are compiled here. One from 17th Century England winds up, . . . "and if your Lord or Lady Loves not Oyle, stew them with a little Sweete Butter and a Little white Wine." Should please the most finicky palate.

"What food these morsels be!" sighed the gourmets, through the ages. Dietitians sniffed. "No more nutritive value than cabbage."

Scientists went exploring the food qualities of the popular fungus, and came up with the answers. The mushroom, like most vegetables, is 88 per cent water, but contains both copper and iron. Their verdict was that the mushroom is "one of the best plant sources of the several components of the Vitamin B complex. Only yeast surpasses it in riboflavin and nicotinic acid."

So all right, it's good and good for us.

But with all their probing, laboratory tests have failed to identify the mushroom Alice discovered in Wonderland. "One side will make you grow taller," remarked the caterpillar, "and the other side will make you grow shorter."

Alice got the chance to experiment with her height as many of us would like to do today. The world will beat a path to his door when some enterprising botanist tracks down that species.

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PERSONALITIES

Nora Coldwell: Gallant Lady of the C.C.F.

By JEAN LOVE GALLOWAY

IF EVER there was a woman who helped her husband in his political career, it is Nora Coldwell, wife of M. J. Coldwell, M.P., national leader of the C.C.F. party. In fact, had it not been for her pluck and her spirit, M. J. would have given up before he ever ran for Member of the Dominion House back in 1935.

Though seriously invalided since 1936 with acute paralysis, Mrs. Coldwell does more thinking and planning in the field of Canadian politics from her wheel chair, than a normal woman would believe possible. Convalescing in a Montreal hospital last month (May) from a serious operation, the nurses were astounded at the way this woman insisted on delving through newspapers and tuning in to broadcasts in a constant effort to miss nothing going on in the world outside.

From his wife, M. J. derives a moral support that has borne him over many political disappointments in the early days when the C.C.F. party was struggling to come into being. It is often said of his wife that "She is so thoroughly *with* him, he *had* to succeed."

You can tell quickly that Nora Coldwell has a keen sense of responsibility as a citizen in the welfare of others. She believes implicitly that the C.C.F. will bring about a state of affairs in Canada in which the individual will get his just recognition.

Both the Coldwells come from England. Mrs. Coldwell's father, the late J. T. Dunsford, was a member of the firm of Woodley, Williams and Dunsford of Taunton, England, who published the Somerset County *Gazette* and five other weekly papers in Devon and Somerset. Her father often visited Canada in connection with the newspaper business and it was largely through his advice that M. J. went to Alberta in 1910. The Dunsford family is recorded in the Domesday Book.

Nora met M. J. at Exeter University in England in 1907 where they were classmates. She trained as a kindergarten specialist and walked off with highest marks at the University in her graduating year. M. J. came out to Canada in 1910 and returned to England two years later to marry Nora at Wembdon Parish Church where her father was People's Warden. The families were later entwined when Mr. Coldwell's sister married Mrs. Coldwell's brother.

The bridal couple sailed off for Sedley, Saskatchewan, where Mr. Coldwell was principal of the public school. There was a shortage of teachers in the West at that time and Mrs. Coldwell was persuaded to take the Primary room. James Duff, the school inspector, awarded the young Mrs. Coldwell the Strathcona prize for what he termed "the best Primary room in my inspectorate."

In 1914, they moved to North Regina where M. J. was principal for five years, later being appointed principal of Haultain School in Regina. It was here that their son John and daughter Margaret were born. With a shortage of ministers, M. J. also took charge of the Anglican Church, St. Alban's, as a voluntary lay reader. His wife was secretary of the Red Cross and active in a dozen community efforts.

Community Work

One of these community efforts Mrs. Coldwell originated herself in Regina. It was a women's study group which met at the Coldwell home to discuss the progressive topics of the day. In a short time the Coldwells' living room became the gathering place for visitors and localites with progressive views. The group called themselves "The Intelligent Women" and they studied socialism. They formed branches throughout the district to discuss current affairs.

M. J. worked on the Town Council and became president of the Saskatchewan Teachers' Association. He was president of the Canadian Teachers' Federation in 1927 when the World Educational Associations met in Toronto. Here, Mrs. Coldwell acted as Canadian hostess to educational leaders from around the world.

In 1932, M. J. was elected leader of the Farmer Labor party. It was then that his wife was stricken with the paralysis from which she has suffered ever since. In 1934, he was defeated in the Provincial election and it was then that, because of the attitude of the school board, his position was in jeopardy if he continued his political work.

Because of his wife's ill health, Mr. Coldwell was bent on giving up politics altogether. But Mrs. Coldwell would not hear of this. She had confidence in him and in the party. He took the chance, and was elected to the Dominion House the next year where he has been a Member ever since.

Great Belief

The Coldwells have two children. John was a Flight Lieutenant in the R.C.A.F. during the war and is now with Trans-Canada Airlines. Daughter Margaret graduated as a nurse from Ottawa Civic Hospital in 1943. Since then, she has cared constantly for her invalid mother.

Nora Coldwell has attended every national C.C.F. convention. Although paralyzed in both legs and the right arm, she is in her element laughing and chattering with her friends at these large gatherings. As for the party members, they always seek out Mrs. Coldwell for ideas and advice on organization.

Deprived of the use of her right hand before her left, Mrs. Coldwell learned to run a typewriter with her left hand. Now, unable to use either hand, she has had to relinquish the typewriter and fall back on the radio as her only outlet. She enjoys good music and drama, and closely follows the speeches and round table radio discussions of *all* political parties. She is able to enjoy motoring and M. J. takes her on many trips. He lifts her in and out of the car while she jokes about her helplessness. Her light, collapsible wheel chair is her pride and joy.

When you talk to Mrs. Coldwell, she listens closely and questions you with such a personal interest that you get the feeling what you are telling her matters a great deal. She is cheerful and brave in her affliction. Her daughter Margot says, "Mother has a great belief that Dad is working for what is right and good, and as long as he is, everything will turn out right and good in the end. She is always willing to talk C.C.F. to anyone who visits in our home in Ottawa. We like to kid her about converting everybody who comes to visit."

Vote As They Believe

Of women in politics Mrs. Coldwell says, "It is most important that women read and listen and develop an interest in what is happening in Canada. For women are the pivots in their homes. Once they are well informed about what concerns their everyday living, they can be of real help to their husbands and their children.

"I believe that women are becoming more and more independent in their thinking," says the wife of the C.C.F. leader. "I think that women in this coming election, will vote as they believe, and not follow blindly by voting as their husbands do."

Mrs. J. S. Woodsworth, wife of the late founder of the party, says of Nora Coldwell that she is a powerful strength not only to the national leader, but to the party as a whole. "Everyone looks to Mrs. Coldwell for help and encouragement. She has the interests of the C.C.F. movement and of all the people at heart."

Gladys Strum, C.C.F., M.P. for Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan and only woman Member in the Dominion House, speaking of Mrs. Coldwell said: "Gracious, witty, human, Nora Coldwell has been a refuge and a source of strength to her husband and to party members. Sometimes when I feel sorry for myself, I need only think of this wonderful person who has endured so much physical pain and personal sacrifice, to feel ashamed of my petty difficulties. Mrs. Coldwell's influence on the nation is felt in every corner of Canada, because she has contributed so much to political thought and action in the cause of the social advancement of this country."

BRAIN-TEASER

All in a Lifetime

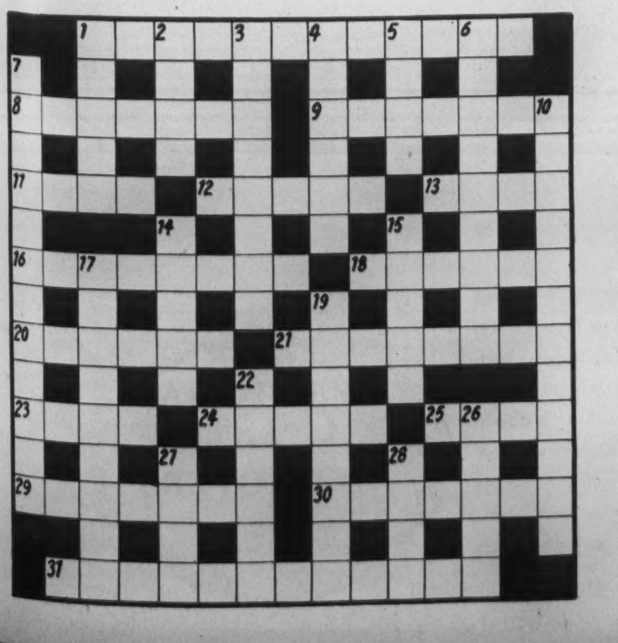
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. Ask Dina about a Hal of a good fiddler in B.C. (5, 7)
8. Where you'll get a rise out of an insect? On the contrary! (3-4)
9. Sheridan's Lydia. Off with her lid! (7)
11. Insurance companies take it with your money. (4)
12. Ancient Blitzkriegers. (5)
13. 2 from 4 leaves 1. (4)
16. Aped apes. (anagram) (8)
18. Tangling with a corny goddess I see red. (6)
20. Show up for exhibit. (6)
21. Chicken coop? (8)
23. His cartoons cost less but leave him with small change. (4)
24. There isn't any when the sky is. (5)
25. You'll get quite a loin chop from him. (4)
29. She can be the cause of the high cost of loving. (7)
30. 151 and 9 over. (7)
31. Bumped off when a killer confuses a date. (12)

DOWN

1. There's a word in here that escapes us. (5)
2. A rising story-teller. (4)
3. Shout over nothing on Wednesday. (8)
4. See 22.
5. He uses wisdom in dressing, perhaps. (4)
6. This kind of person may be a sincere flatterer. (9)
7. See 22.
10. The bank stole her change to cover up. (5, 7)
14. Yet his "Front Page" contributions can't be termed negative ones. (5)
15. No more fire after this, by order. (5)
17. J soft drinks J. (9)
19. A spark can cause it. (8)
22, 7 and 4. Hatches, matches and dispatches. (6, 9, 3, 6)
26. Achilles doesn't appear as a heel in this epic. (5)
27. Take the same way around the plateau. (4)
28. Mac's tax. (4)



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 and 13 down. A hair of the dog that bit you.
8. Treacle
9. Reveres
11. Titbit
12. Petrillo
14. Horsewhip
15. Plant
16. Nebbs
18. Tarpaulin
20. Intrepid
22. Etudes
24. Estuary
25. Miranda
26. Biscuit crumbs

DOWN

1. A stitch in time
2. Abettor
3. Receivers
4. Flea
5. Horse-opera
6. Dover
7. Gorilla
10. Shooting stars
13. See 1 across
15. Plasterer
17. Bath-tub
19. Ladanum
21. Evans
23. Smut

(58)

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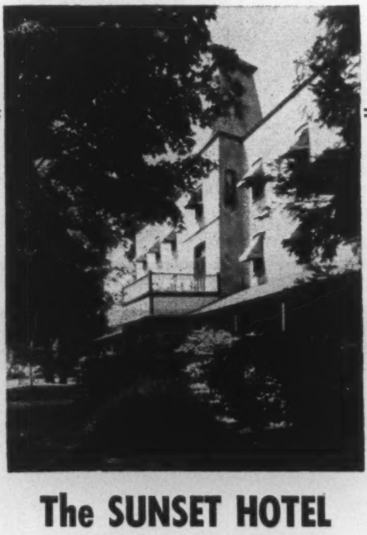
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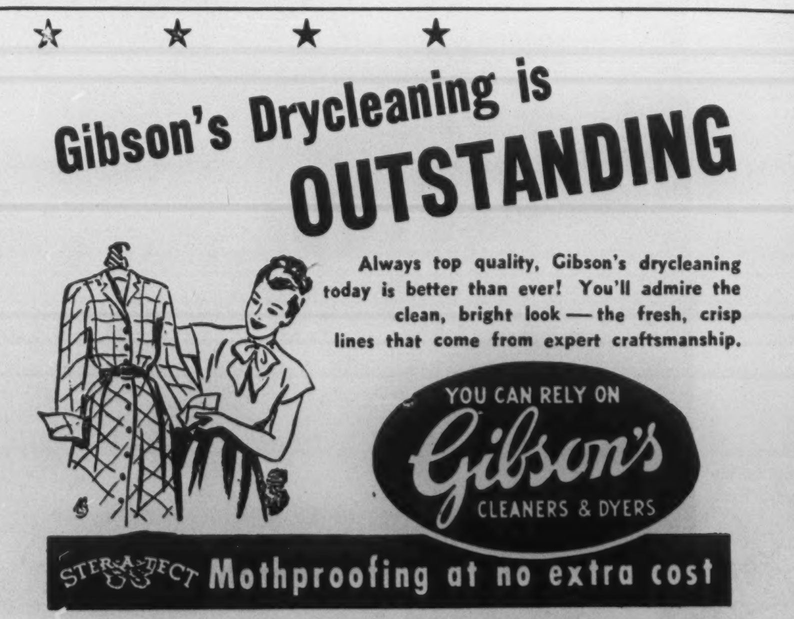
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MUSIC

Break for the Composer

By JOHN YOCOM

WHEN the top men in organizations vie to help Canadian composers and the cause of Canadian composition generally, the prospect takes on a rosy hue.

Recently in an annual meeting C.A.P.A.C. members were told of royalties collected for composers, a scheme for tapping new sources of income, and the current crop of scholarships and prizes that C.A.P.A.C. awards each year to budding Canadian creative musicians.

But Robert J. Burton, Vice-President of Broadcast Music, Inc., a competitive organization to A.S.C.A.P. in the U.S. and C.A.P.A.C. here, thinks his firm gives music writers a better deal. Royalties may be collected for composers by C.A.P.A.C., he says, but "all but a small percentage is sent out of Canada."

On the other hand, to quote Mr. Burton without any comment from us, "BMI Canada (the up-and-coming affiliated company here) may collect less than 20 per cent of C.A.P.A.C.'s collections (over $300.000) but all of its funds are expended for the benefit of Canadian authors.

"In addition to the expenditure of funds actually collected in Canada," says the publishing executive, "many tens of thousands of dollars of services are contributed by the American company for the benefit of Canadian composers, without any charge being made to BMI Canada."

Mr. Burton also claims that BMI Canada Limited spends "in excess of ten times as much for and on behalf of Canadian authorship."

—Photo by Zarov

Alexander Brott, Montreal conductor now on European tour, directed two all-Canadian programs in Holland last week. Mr. Brott was recently appointed Assistant Professor in the String Department of the McGill Conservatorium of Music.

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The Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto has announced that its twelfth annual Summer School will be held July 4 to 29. Registrations already received indicate that a large number of music teachers and advanced students from all parts of the Dominion will attend.

Teacher-training courses in Piano, Violin, Singing, and Choir Training are offered, under leading faculty members. Individual lecture courses in many more specialized subjects are on the curriculum also, including a new course in Operatic Repertoire by Nicholas Goldschmidt.

•

Last week the Forest Hill Community Orchestra of about 30 members, formed about a year ago as one of the adult activities in the Community Centre program, presented an interesting concert. The orchestra is a group of volunteers who have rehearsed regularly and faithfully for the sheer love of it. The director is Alexander Chuhaldin of "Melodic Strings" fame. Other notable program items were the St. Columba Choir of Toronto, directed by Harold Harton, and talented flute soloist H. A. Standing.

•

Murray Adaskin, talented Canadian violinist and composer whose works have already won considerable ovations, has been awarded a scholarship to study composition with the great French composer Darius Milhaud this summer. During July and August Mr. Adaskin will be with the master composer at the Music Academy of the West in Santa Barbara, California. This is the institution where Milhaud spends half his year; the rest of the time he is in Paris at the National School of Music. Mr. Adaskin will be one of the fortunate, rare Canadians to have studied under the French musical savant.

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THEATRE

No Button Hook

By JOHN PAUL

"HIGH Button Shoes" people on their second trip to Toronto's Royal Alex. won some more friends for this musical high-jinks of the nineteen-teens. Or rather, those in the audience who really delighted in it were frank admirers of the older style of musical show, in place of the fancied-up, arty jobs cum ballets of recent years. The humor on a broad, almost vaudeville basis, the music composed and delivered on hummable melody lines and bouncy rhythmic patterns, and the rather elementary plot sequence are all corny in comparison with "Kiss Me Kate" or "South Pacific." Yet they added up to a rather enjoyable evening, although at times one felt like giving some items in "H.B.S." a well-aimed button hook.

King pin of the story is a fast-talking con man. He and his stooge operate in the university town of Rutgers, N.J., sell swampy real estate to the citizenry, give fake afternoon lectures to the ladies of the town, brashly poke their noses in local boy-and-girl romances and a Rutgers-Princeton football game.

Eddie Foy, Jr., was cast in the lead but on account of illness was unable to appear opening night. The role was taken by understudy Marty Barrett. He played it for many more vaudeville values than Mr. Foy would have. Barrett had a surfeit of upstage exuberance at all times but all in all, I suppose, his fast pace was a definite asset. The stooge (Joe Calvin) was particularly good.

Better suited than Marty Barrett to the show's humor was lead comedienne Audrey Meadows, who could turn it on à la Merman or off à la Martin. Understandably enough, her work in the duet routines, "I Still Get Jealous" and "Poppa, Won't You Dance," with Jack Whiting received warmest applause.

Especially entertaining was the finished work of the ballet corps, both in the football number and in the zippy-paced Mack Sennett comedy scene with Keystone cops, robbers and bathing beauties on a 1913 chase. Most satisfying solo performances were by Lee Joyce in the dancing department and Julliard-trained Ellen Hanley in the vocal.

Paul Scherman, assistant conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, conducted Winnipeg Ballet Company for the 75th Anniversary Celebration in the city June 6, 7.

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The University of Alberta invites applications for the position of extension lecturer in Drama, duties to commence September 1, 1949. Salary: $2400 to $3100, according to qualifications and experience. For further particulars, apply to John Macdonald, Dean, Faculty of Arts and Science, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada.

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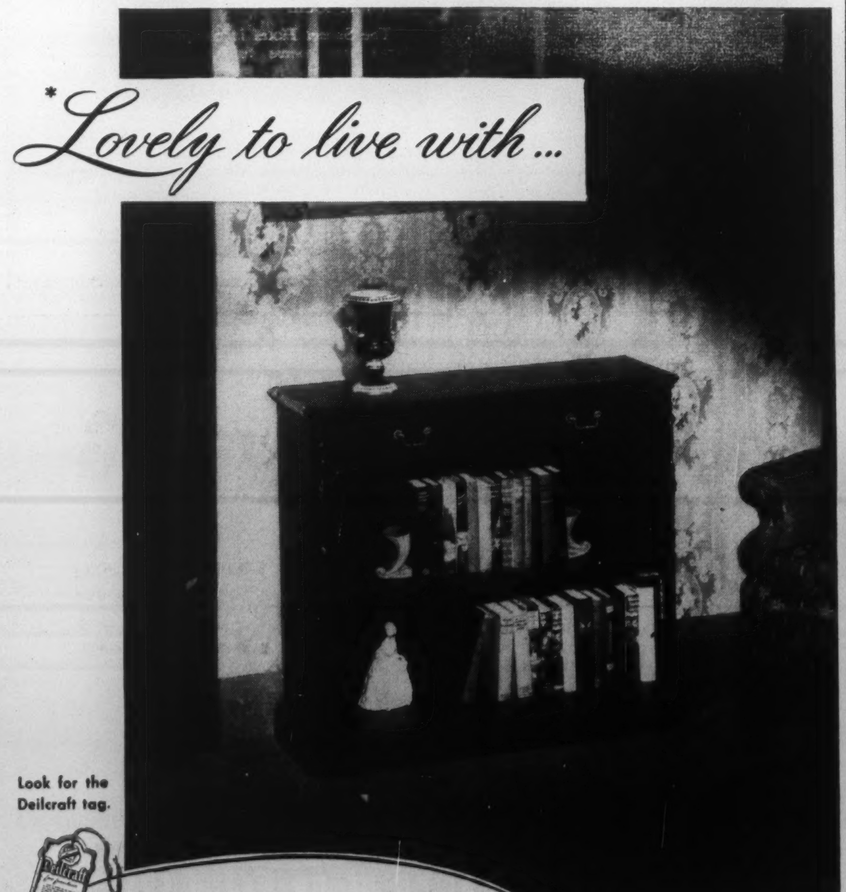

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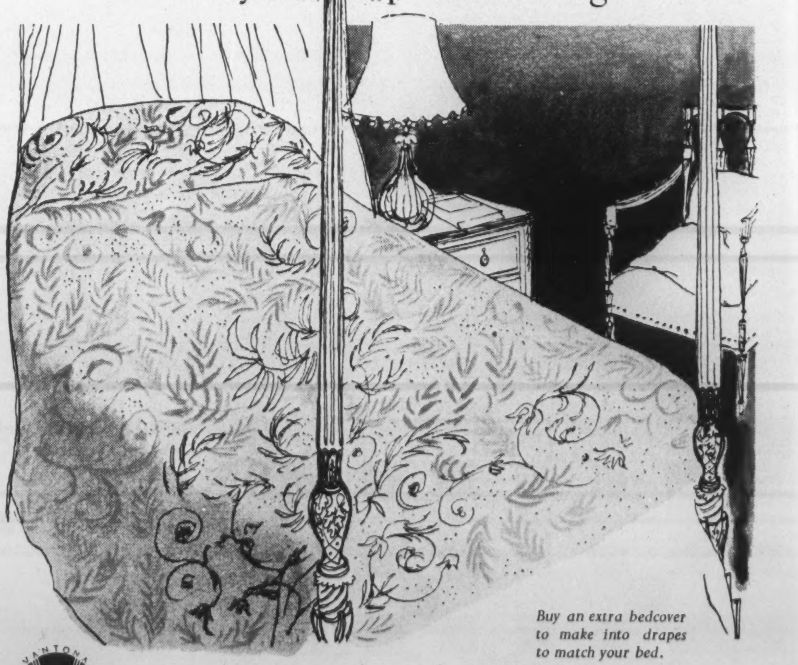

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RADIO

Canadian Playwrights Offer Wide Variety

By JOHN L. WATSON

CANADIAN (radio) playwrights have been having a field-day recently; at least, four of them have had their works performed on the C.B.C. in the last month. Lister Sinclair started the ball rolling with his social study "Hilda Morgan", which, I regret to say, I missed. The reactions I managed to elicit from people who did hear this program ranged from unqualified enthusiasm to savage disapprobation, which proves that the play was at least stimulating.

R. S. Lambert's semi-documentary drama about that curious Canadian, Henry Wentworth Monk, was anything but stimulating. I think I would call it *interesting*, in the more restricted meaning of the word, but no more than that. Stories about do-gooders have to be phenomenally exciting before they become literature and, while Henry Monk's life was in many respects a work of art, Mr. Lambert's story of it was no more than competent journalism.

I don't suppose there is any living Canadian playwright who can write with greater sincerity and conviction about the soil of Canada and the people who work it than Harry J. Boyle, one-time farm-boy and presently Program Director of the Trans-Canada Network of the C.B.C. Some time ago Mr. Boyle gave us a play about the problems of the immigrant-farmer which, though a trifle mawkish in spots, was a tremendously moving experience.

Last week "Stage 49" signed off for the season with a performance of Mr. Boyle's newest play, "The Macdonalds of Oak Valley", a starkly simple drama which revolved around the conflict between a stubborn old Scottish-Canadian farmer, who wanted to hang on to his land and farm it in his own primitive way, and his two sons, who wanted to take control of the farm and work it by up-to-date methods. Around this clean and uncluttered theme Mr. Boyle wrote a play that was as honest and genuine as soil itself. There wasn't an unconvincing character in the play—nor a single unconvincing performer in the cast. There was a lot of dramatic tension, a good deal of rather bitter humor and a genuinely tragic ending.

Like most chroniclers of the soil (especially the ones whose writings are frequently reprinted in the *Reader's Digest*), Mr. Boyle has a tendency to become over-picturesque in metaphor. This sort of language is not so bad when it is used editorially but it ought not to be put into the mouths of Ontario grain-farmers, who are a notoriously un-metaphorical tribe.

•

THIS is the season of award-giving and it is nice to know that from now on the achievements of Canadian radio will be recognized by a series of awards which are both native and non-commercial. These "Canadian Radio Awards" are presented by the Canadian Association for Adult Education to programs, both national and local, which seem, in the opinion of the judges, to make worthwhile contributions to Canadian radio, as a creative art. Esse Ljungh's admirable production of "Ghosts" and the C.B.C. Opera Company's "La Boheme" were among the award-winners this year.

•

UNQUESTIONABLY the most important of all recent Canadian productions was the "Wednesday Night" performance of Morley Callaghan's play "To Tell the Truth", which has already played two Toronto theatres and, if all goes well, will soon go into rehearsal on Broadway. How pleasant it would be if one could report that here, at last, is a Canadian play of real significance. Unfortunately, it is necessary to be true to the title of the play.

When I saw "To Tell the Truth" on the stage, I thought it a very bad play; when I heard it on the air, I thought it sounded considerably better—because a good deal, though by no means all, of the deadwood had been pruned away.

The original production of Mr. Callaghan's play was given a fairly exhaustive review in SATURDAY NIGHT some weeks ago, and there is no point in going over old ground. It contains, you will recall, a number of fairly profound ideas regarding the ultimate truth of the nature of man, expressed by a group of characters who might normally be expected to confine their thought to such earthy topics as the price of beer and the availability of women.

These characters, who grapple so gallantly with the complexities of Mr. Callaghan's social theories, do so in a language which, to my mind, is neither beautiful nor real. It is Maxwell Anderson without the imagery, Saroyan without the whimsy; and, unfortunately, this applies most directly to the central character, who is one of the most incorrigible talkers who ever stole the greater part of a three-act play. Don Harron did a prodigiously good job in this exhausting role; there were many times when he sounded as though he quite believed things he was saying, for which he deserves a very large gold medal. Almost everyone in the cast performed remarkably well, especially Henry Karpus as the bewildered shoemaker and E. M. Margolese as the wonderfully convincing and refreshingly level-headed restaurateur.

Someday Mr. Callaghan may write the play of which the germ is contained in "To Tell the Truth": the struggle between dialectic materialism and Christian idealism for the soul of the world. It may never get to Broadway but it will be a real play.

•

REFERRING to the program from the B.B.C. transcription service, entitled "Gentlemen of the Jury", I stated that an excellent production was ruined by disgraceful recording.

I have been informed by an anxious B.B.C. representative that the recording was, in fact, perfect; the fault was in the C.B.C equipment on which it was played.

An apology to the B.B.C. and a slap on the wrist to the local engineer for endangering the security of Anglo-Canadian friendship.

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CONCERNING FOOD

After Office Hours

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

DARK and gloomy thoughts beset you as the overcrowded public conveyance carries you homeward from the office where for five days out of seven you function as a Career Woman. The eternal meal problem is rearing its persistent head and tonight you are feeling sorry for yourself because you lunched meagerly on a peanut butter and tomato sandwich and iced coffee. Your husband has cheerfully informed you he was entertained to a fine dinner which consisted in part of steak, fresh peas and some fancy dessert. He has magnanimously suggested you needn't bother much about the evening meal — a sandwich or something will suit him fine but you are really hungry and the idea of spending an evening on another sandwich is quite too much. A quick decision is necessary in order to do any shopping so you finally devise a menu which pleases you and friend husband can do what he likes about it.

Dinner For Two

Baked Salmon and Asparagus
New Potatoes in Jackets
(Pressure Cooker)
Tomato and Lettuce Salad
Buttered Pecan Ice Cream
Chocolate Sauce Macaroons

You read and hear about all sorts of smart gals who combine career and housewifery and feel that you fall short of their standards especially when it comes to dreaming up the exotic in the line of menus. However, you have a few short cuts which you accomplish in your "spare" moments allotted to the kitchen and one of them is having a jar of thick cream sauce in the refrigerator—a good basic item for many hurry-up dishes. This you plan to use in the main dish.

Salmon And Asparagus

½ lb. fresh asparagus
1 cup thick cream sauce
1 7-oz. tin salmon
1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce
Celery salt or dehydrated onion to taste
½ cup grated nippy cheese

Prepare and cook asparagus until tender (about 15 minutes). While this is going on, heat the cream sauce over hot water and add the juice from the salmon and then the Worcestershire sauce and seasonings. Flake salmon coarsely and add to sauce. Put three-fourths of this in a greased oblong 5 x 9 ovenware loaf pan, then the asparagus; the rest of the salmon mixture and lastly the grated cheese. Place in 450° F. oven for about 15 minutes to melt the cheese. Serves 2 generously. Double recipe for 4-5 servings.

The remaining preparation necessary for the meal is quite uncomplicated—the pressure cooker does wonders with new potatoes; the salad is waiting in the crisper (well, nearly so); the ice cream and cookies were purchased en route and you have chocolate sauce on hand. It can be done within an hour—all except eating the meal and washing the dishes—worse luck!

Let us suppose it has been one of those days in the household when you would gladly exchange your so-called peaceful occupation for a nice unfrustrated job in a nut and screw factory — preferably clock-watching. The cleaning woman failed to arrive; the rain fixed the nearly-dry wash; the youngest offspring plucked the neighbor's prize flowers and an out of town, ex-school chum (very prosperous) phoned to say she would just love to see you, also husband and family. You ask her to tea, hopefully, but she firmly informs you she is only free from six o'clock on—so you ask her to break bread with you at the evening meal, realizing that bread is about the only thing you have to offer at the moment. After removing the last vestige of polish from your nails you draw up a menu which you can execute and still have time to dismiss the most obvious dust. Needless to say an obliging delivery system of both butcher and greengrocer is absolutely essential in this crisis.

Cocktails (good and strong,
served in living room)
Chilled Vegetable Juice or
Cream of Mushroom Soup
Baked Ham Slices, Fruit Sauce
Parsleyed New Potatoes
Broccoli
Marinated Tomatoes and
Green Onions
Hot Rolls-in-a-Loaf
Pineapple Upside Down Cake
With Strawberry Whipped Cream

You have a package of prepared white cake mix and a tin of pineapple slices on hand so you get to work on the dessert before the other essentials for the meal arrive.

Pineapple Upside Down Cake

Melt 3 tbsp. butter in an 9 x 9 x 2" square cake pan. Sprinkle with ½ cup brown sugar and heat until bubbly. Remove from heat and arrange halved pineapple rings in the butterscotch mixture. Grease sides of tin. Make up white cake mix according to directions on package and pour batter over the fruit. Bake in oven 45 minutes at 350° F. or until done. Allow to cool 5 minutes and then turn out on plate or platter, pineapple side up. Serve cold with whipped cream (½ pint) to which sliced or crushed sweetened strawberries (1 cup) have been added using mostly strawberry pulp. Either fresh or frozen are fine for this purpose.

Baked Ham Slices

Order ham slices 1½-2" thick allowing ½ lb. per person raw weight (this is a fairly generous allowance). Gash edges of steaks and place in shallow baking dish or dishes and spread slices with a mixture of red currant jelly (6 oz. jar) mixed with 2 tbsp. horseradish sauce. Pour juice from canned pineapple (left from dessert cake) around ham. Bake for 1½ hours in 325° F. oven if uncooked cured ham. If possible cover the first 30 minutes of baking. Thicken remaining juices for sauce and serve separately.

The potatoes are prettied up by pouring melted butter to which chopped parsley has been added (about 2 tbsp.). The broccoli can be fresh or frozen and the salad is a bowlful of sliced tomatoes layered alternately with sliced green onions with French dressing poured over. About 3 medium tomatoes, ¼ cup sliced onions and ¼ cup French dressing will serve four people.

The rolls are made from the loaf of bread which was your only beginning asset.

Hot Rolls-In-Loaf

1 loaf unsliced bread
½ cup softened butter or margarine
½ tsp. Worcestershire sauce

Slice off top and side crust from bread. Cut through loaf lengthwise in half *almost to bottom*. Then cut at 2" intervals crosswise *almost to bottom*. Mix softened butter and sauce and spread over top and sides and into cut surfaces. Place in shallow baking pan and sprinkle with grated cheese (about 1/3 cup ready grated cheese or ½ cup fresh grated nippy cheese) and paprika. Bake in 400° F. oven for 15 minutes. Serve hot, cut apart or in loaf form. Sufficient for 6-8 servings. This can be done while fixing sauce for ham and seasoning the vegetables and making the coffee.

The meal should bring glory and honor to the household and in order to give your tired feet a break, leave the dishes and hope the cleaning woman turns up tomorrow.

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THE OTHER PAGE

The Canadian Youth Hostel

By SHEILAGH S. JAMESON

AT THIS time when hurry, unrest and confusion are paramount in our chaotic world and the values of life are in a startlingly uncertain state, the wholesome, peaceful simplicity of Youth Hostelling has a strong appeal.

When a hosteller leaves the ceaseless clang of the city behind him and breathes deeply of country air surely something of Nature's sweet saneness and deep peace permeates his inner being. Doubtless this is true of anyone, but members of the Youth Hostel Association more often put it to the test.

Indeed the ideal of the organization is to make a contribution to the physical, mental and spiritual well-being of our young people. The embodiment of what Youth Hostel officials hope will be the result of hostelling is expressed by this quotation, "Spare the feelings of others in your songs, behavior and speech."

It is not hard to become a hosteller. The organization is altruistic. There is no social creed or class distinction. Actually there are no qualifications as to membership but members must be between the ages of four and ninety-four and able to travel under their own steam. They should possess an affinity for fresh air and winding trails, the faculty for enjoyment of campfires and good-fellowship, and an ability to cook meals and wash dishes, in camping style.

The cost of a Canadian Youth Hostel pass is very small even in this age of soaring prices. It is one dollar and twenty-five cents annually if one is fortunate enough to be under the age of twenty-one, and two dollars and fifty cents otherwise. This includes a subscription to *The Haversack,* a small magazine, very useful to hostellers, which is published quarterly by the Canadian Youth Hostels' Association. An additional twenty-five cents purchases a foreign travel sticker which validates a pass in the United States, Europe and all other lands. Hostelling expenses are very low and, on an average trip, amount to about one dollar per day if the hosteller cooks his or her own meals.

The idea of Youth Hostelling is a comparatively recent one. It originated in Germany in 1911. Following the First World War the movement spread very rapidly through Europe. Thousands of hostels sprang up and the membership mounted to millions. In 1930 it was introduced into England where it speedily became popular.

Then in 1933 two schoolteachers in Calgary, Alberta, Mary and Catherine Barclay, got in touch with John Catchpool, the secretary of the English Hostel group. They felt that the introduction of this organization would encourage travelling and consequently broaden the outlook of the young people of the West.

As a result of their efforts, May 1934 saw the opening of the first hostel, a little shack situated at a beautiful spot on Bragg Creek about fifteen or more miles west and a little south of Calgary. This was the first hostel, not only in Canada, but on the whole North American continent.

During the depression years that followed, the infant Canadian Youth Hostel Association had quite a struggle for existence. Its membership then consisted chiefly of country people who had migrated to the city. Many of these were girls, mainly stenographers who felt they were being stifled by the crowding office walls and the endless streams of humanity that throng the city streets. The Youth Hostels provided them with an opportunity to feel again the breadth and freedom of the country.

Several teachers were numbered among the early supporters. In addition to Mary and Catherine Barclay, the original charter members who did the spade work so necessary in the formation of a new enterprise, were Selby Walker, Leslie Sara and Ivy Deveroux, all of Calgary, and Dorothy Allen of High River.

It was not until 1937 that the Youth Hostel movement made any noticeable progress. But during this year the hostelling habit really caught hold and expanded in a remarkable fashion throughout Eastern Canada and the United States. Munroe and Isabel Smith played an important part in fostering this development.

The later years of the War also saw a great increase in membership on this continent. Doubtless gas rationing was a contributing cause.

The growing interest in hostelling is particularly noticeable among young people. In fact it is estimated that a proportion of five to one of the members are now under twenty-one. Considering that the two requisites of hostellers are said to be a friendly disposition and a love of the great outdoors, this is certainly a point in favor of our much criticized youth.

During the summer of 1948 there was another influx of new Hostellers, due in part to increased publicity. The week May 24 to May 29, 1948, was Youth Hostel Week and a national campaign was organized for the purpose of bringing the movement before the public eye. There still are many people, who would be eager, prospective members if they knew what hostelling really was. Then, too, there is a great need for funds.

In Europe, as in the years that followed World War I, the youth of that ravished land find hostelling a signpost on the road back to healthful and happy living. On that continent, of course, there is a tremendous amount of work to be done. There are hostels to be built or repaired, also equipped and extended.

This is the concern of every hosteller everywhere, because the Youth Hostel Association is international. It is bigger than just one region, just one nation, just one continent. So work parties from other groups are invading Europe now.

During the summer of 1947 Mary Le Mesurier of Montreal joined a large group of two hundred American Youth Hostellers. These people spent about two months on various projects, rebuilding shattered hostels. Miss Le Mesurier tells the interesting story of their experiences in an article in the 1947 Winter number of *The Haversack.*

For the summer of 1948 work parties were planned for the rebuilding or equipping of certain definite hostels in Austria, Belgium, England, Finland, Holland, and Norway. This was an opportunity for many young people to make a contribution towards the well-being of mankind and at the same time to see new country, meet new people and have an entirely new experience. It might be mentioned, too, that the social side is not neglected at these camps.

There are sixteen Youth Hostel Associations, all members of an International Federation. They hold an International Youth Hostel Conference each year. At a recent one the delegates gathered at the Loch Lomond Hostel, Scotland. Vera Kryjvitsky of Vancouver represented Canada. In August of 1948 Canada's delegate was Phil Tyas. On this occasion An Oige (Irish Youth Hostels Association) of Eire held the honored position of host to the youth of the world. This was the tenth International Youth Rally.

So while the guns of war are still and the bombing planes are grounded and silent, international hostelling activity is getting into full swing. An International Group has been formed in the London Region, and a Youth Travel Bureau created by the Flemish Youth Hostel Association for the purpose of encouraging hostellers from other groups, and furthering international friendship amongst Hostellers of all countries.

Thus the youth of the world is set a-mixing following hostel trails, and perhaps there is a power here that will shake the re-occurring menace of war. For it is said that "floating youth hostels are peace-promoting agencies infinitely cheaper than war."

CHOPIN

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 14, 1949 *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Canadians Need A Realistic Attitude Towards Export Trade Problems

By RODNEY GREY

Our export trade is threatened as E.C.A. cuts offshore purchases and Britain digs deep for dollars. Should we blame British socialism for the difficulties we face in selling our traditional products?

This article, the first of two on our present trade difficulties, suggests that Canadians should face the facts, be prepared to make adjustments. While prices cuts can be expected from the British, as they divert more of their production to the dollar area, not all the effort can come from the British. To sell our traditional products in the only markets that can absorb them, we may have to give up some of our tastes for American goods, and learn to buy from those that can buy from us.

CANADIANS are in a confused and contradictory mood about international trade. In the fourth year of prosperity since the War's end, despite talk of recession or "return to normality," we still enjoy a high level of employment and income; loans to old customers and the timely help of the United States E.R.P. have sustained our export trade. Some people have been hit by particular trade declines, as in Nova Scotia, where apples are exportable only as token shipments, or in B. C., where salmon fishers and packers see no hope of selling a great deal of their product abroad, but the average Canadian has not been directly affected in any appreciable sense by export troubles.

On the other hand, the press, the government, and representatives of various producer groups and of the Exporters' Association have been telling us that we are in a dangerous international trade position. During the British fuel crisis and the sterling convertibility experiment, international trade hit the headlines, we worried then as we have not worried since. The good fairy of E.C.A. arrived in the nick of time; our export trade was saved. Since then, we have not been worrying.

And yet there is no doubt that we are in a precarious position. The easing of controls over imports from the U.S. has made serious inroads on reserves of U.S. dollars. Now that E.C.A. has cancelled the offshore purchase of wheat, some $300 million must be found by the British government out of exports to the dollar area to honor the wheat contract. Our trade with Britain depends on Britain's ability to expand sales of its goods in the dollar area; the degree of expansion required, as the London *Economist* points out, may take years.

Standard of Living

The core of our trade problem is the U.K. position. Vis-à-vis the U.S., import controls, though unpopular before an election, are nevertheless an effective weapon for managing the adverse balance. But the U.K.'s shortage of Canadian dollars, now that E.C.A. is slowly fading out of the picture, may prove well nigh intractable. And yet upon a satisfactory solution to that problem much of our ability to maintain our standard of living depends.

The recent visit of Harold Wilson, President of the United Kingdom Board of Trade, points to the seriousness with which the British view their shortage of dollars. Mr. Wilson took back to London some important impressions of the physical difficulties and possibilities of selling the Canadian market; he also took with him some impressions of Canadian attitudes towards Britain's problem.

One of the most important of these attitudes, and one that reflects little credit upon Canadian political maturity or our respect for facts, is the widespread tendency to blame British Socialists and Socialism for our export troubles. This attitude has been fostered in Canada by Canadians who are opposed to Socialism in Canada, by newspapers bent upon discrediting Canadian friends of British labor, and by American opinion, particularly that expressed in American publications of Canadian circulation, hostile to Socialism anywhere. They blame a particular group of people—British trades unionists and the Labor government—for the difficulties of the situation. Britain is hard hit by the rise of competing industrial nations, by damage to capital at home and the loss of capital abroad incident upon two world wars. She cannot import freely.

No Choice

This attitude of blaming Socialism opposes views expressed by British industrialists, for example, Sir W. Rootes. In a recent visit to Canada, he stated flatly that in the present situation there was no choice for Britons between planning and not planning, there was even very little choice between plans. The realities of the problem call for the degree and for the type of controls used by the Labor government. The British are still running a war economy, they cannot afford the economic liberty possible in Canada. Some U. K. political commentators think that the British Conservatives would be unlucky if they won the next general election. They would have to follow the same general plan of controls now in use, and thus share the odium that accompanies controls. British Conservatives are able to advocate a removal of controls because they are not responsible; Canadians who blame our export troubles on British controls are in much the same position.

This attempt to explain away difficulties by blaming Socialism may lead us into dangerous inaction. For example, what about a Canadian E.R.P? We deprecate the American aid program because it moves American surpluses to Europe, but does not move ours; and yet the American rejoinder is unanswerable: "Why don't we move them ourselves?" Giving goods away has, as yet, little attraction for Canadians. Mr. Duplessis, in particular, is not an advocate of "giving money to foreigners." Political chiefs are not likely, before June 27, to advocate exporting surpluses. But all Canadian parties are, on the record, committed to a policy of maintaining a high and stable level of employment and income.

Public Works?

Much is heard of the value of public works in mopping up pockets of unemployment and sustaining demand in a host of secondary industries, but in a country dependent upon export trade for a large portion of its national income, public works cannot effectively insulate against depression starting abroad. One of the most important aspects of a depression in any country is a cut in imports; and by this cut in imports a portion of the depression is passed along to its suppliers. The cut in imports from Canada by the U.K. and the rest of the sterling area, following the reduction of E.C.A. offshore purchases, could create more than merely local depression in Canada. It will not be strange, if after June 27, demands are made by various producer groups upon the Ottawa government to move their products to Europe.

Another perplexing Canadian attitude encountered by Mr. Wilson is that toward price and quality. The British are accustomed to making, selling and buying quality products, able to stand up to a great deal of use, and paying little attention to style. Canadians, on the other hand, favor products more stylish, priced lower and are prepared to discard slightly used products to buy a newer model. The Canadian attitude can be partly explained by the influence of U.S. advertising upon Canadian consumer tastes. Mr. Wilson suggests also that the successful price control program, creating, for the period immediately after the war, a Canadian price level lower than that of most of the rest of the world, has made us, as we meet rising prices, unduly price conscious.

Traditional tastes in North America plus the effects of rapid postwar price increases do go a long way to explain the price difficulties of British manufacturers selling in Canada. This is not to deny that on a purely competitive basis, the prices of some British goods are out of line, but it is easy to exaggerate the degree of price disparity.

What is the solution to the price problem? Canadians are inclined to put the onus of making changes entirely upon the British. They are advised to pay more attention to style and to make their prices competitive. Can we expect the British to make all of the adjustments, to heed the exhortations of Mr. Wilson and Sir Stafford Cripps? If trade declines further, it may be correct to say that it will be more important to Canada to buy British goods that it will be to the U.K. to sell goods here. We may be forced to realize that our "American" tastes are a luxury. Though we may like to buy today only to discard tomorrow, we will have to buy from those countries that will buy our goods; though they will make changes in their products to make them more attractive to us, some of the painful adjusment must be made by Canadian consumers.

Outcry

Another aspect of Canadians' refusal to look at the facts is the outcry about bilateralism. Granted that a thoroughgoing bilateralism would do real damage, a certain amount of bilateralism seems inevitable for the British. The U.K. government has stated that bilateralism is not their policy, on the contrary their policy is to reduce the number of bilateral agreements as much as possible. This is the obvious policy for a country that depends upon importing raw materials and re-exporting finished goods—it must buy in the cheapest market if it is to survive.

The number and the total value of bilateral deals in which Britain has engaged have been no doubt exaggerated and that exaggeration on this side of the Atlantic has led us to blame bilateralism for the decline in our exports to the U.K. What is overlooked is that in a world of monetary nationalism, where the economic control of the London money market over world trading no longer exists, bilateralism is necessary. To admit that a degree of it is necessary is not to say that it is not bad and that extensions should not be opposed.

What emerges from these few brief comments is that whatever government sits in Westminster, whatever government sits at Ottawa, we are in for a rough time trying to find buyers for our traditional products. This is not the time for us to pass the buck by blaming British Socialism, it is a time to look the facts in the face, and see what we can do to adjust ourselves to the situation.

This article has deliberately left out discussion of one of the most contentious issues in international trade—the value of the British pound. That will be the subject of a further article to appear in an early issue. It will try to answer the question "Should the British devalue the pound?"

—*Photo by Walter Moorhouse*

CANADA'S MINES are vital asset. They face rising costs and trade difficulties. Photo shows Aunor Mine, near Timmins, Ontario.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Line Of Least Resistance

By P. M. RICHARDS

"THE force that is taking control of world affairs is economics. The fundamental laws, such as that of supply and demand, which politics and war seemed to have abrogated, are beginning to assert their timeless ascendency and are playing havoc with all-over planning whether it be termed communism or socialism or utopianism or anything else. Politics produces no food and manufactures no clothes, whatever its pretences, and there can be no permanent success in any form of government that exhausts the springs of profit and dams the streams of commerce." Whaley-Eaton Service, Washington.

Recent declines on the stock exchanges may probably be attributed to widespread recognition that the world is approaching something like a crisis in international trading, born of the tremendous economic dislocations of the war.

Britain and the United States are both rediscovering the truth that economic facts, rather than political desires, rule in the long run. Today the United States budget is so far out of balance that the more responsible elements of both political parties are demanding drastic retrenchment, and are getting action by Congress. It is becoming apparent that even the mighty and immensely wealthy United States cannot continue to spend for armaments and recovery aid to other nations and social services at home on anything like the present scale and maintain her solvency, particularly if a sizable contraction in business activity and employment and tax revenues is ahead. If the current U.S. business recession deepens into something like a depression, as many U.S. businessmen believe it will, we are likely to see the United States take a somewhat less generous attitude toward aid for Britain and Europe.

Britain is suddenly finding herself in serious economic trouble as a result of her own high production costs and the now-rapidly-increasing competition of other countries' goods in the markets of the world. By denying goods to her own people and sending them abroad, Britain was able to cash in on the needs of goods-starved foreign markets after the war; British automobiles and other products were sold in quantity in markets they had never won before. But latterly, as more U.S. and Canadian goods have been available for export, Britain's foreign sales have fallen off steadily, mainly because of high prices.

In the British colony of Trinidad, American cotton goods have been reduced 20 per cent in price since early 1948, but in the same period comparable British goods have risen 50 per cent. American paint brushes there cost only 43 per cent as much as British, and American electrical goods only half as much. Canadian washing machines are $70 cheaper in Trinidad than similar British models. The U.S. and Canadian trend of prices is downward; the British trend is still upward, and it is putting British goods at an increasing disadvantage week by week and month by month.

If British exports fall, her imports will have to be cut too. Raw materials for industry and food supplies will have to be reduced, and Britain is in no position to afford this. A general scaling-down of wages has been suggested as a means to bring down production costs and prices, but politically this is extremely difficult if not impossible. It would be very damaging to the government and helpful to the Communist elements in labor, which have considerable strength strategically already. Sir Stafford Cripps is opposed to devaluation of the pound as a trading remedy, but the signs indicate that he may be forced to turn to it, in despair of anything else.

Only Temporary

But even the drastic step of devaluation would give Britain only a temporary gain. It would mean lower prices on British goods for foreign buyers and thus would make for a larger volume of exports, but imports would be made more expensive, as Britain would have to give a larger volume of her goods in payment for the goods she must have from others. Obviously this is anything but a change for the better, from the long-term standpoint.

Even the immediate question of whether Britain's export volume would be stimulated enough by devaluation to make up for lower prices is complicated by the fact of the recent large increase in competition for world markets. Not only is competition from U.S. and Canadian manufacturers getting keener all the time, but Britain now finds herself meeting German and Japanese competition. Thus holding her export business is going to be increasingly difficult for Britain with her present price level. And whatever Britain says officially about devaluation, the fact remains that the pound can be obtained in New York and elsewhere at a widening discount. If devaluation comes, it will no doubt come suddenly, since foreign buyers obviously would not take British goods at present prices if a price cut seemed to be close ahead.

Though affected by the drop in British takings of Canadian wheat, due to the cutting off of E.C.A. dollars for this purpose, Canadian business in general is holding up surprisingly well. It remains to be seen what devaluation of the pound, if this comes, would do to us.

Labor Slows Security Drive, Seeks Wage Increases

By L. J. ROGERS

At the beginning of the year it seemed labor's 1949 drive would be for more social security—pensions, hospitalization, etc. But in six months the 1948 pattern of wage increases has reappeared. L. J. Rogers surveys present union objectives.

WHEN JOHN L. LEWIS in June, 1946, succeeded in persuading coal mine operators in the United States to set up a welfare-pension fund for his United Mine Workers union, financed by a levy of five cents per ton of coal mined (later increased to ten cents a ton), the bushy-browed labor leader started a trend which has since made itself felt in almost every section of the labor movement on this continent.

The urge to get so-called social security provisions accepted as top bargaining objectives became apparent in Canadian labor circles early in 1949. After policy sessions early this year, the Canadian Congress of Labor adopted a position summed up in its statement, "For 1949, it will therefore be Congress policy — and the policy of its affiliated and chartered unions—to bargain for the inclusion in collective agreements of pension and health and welfare schemes." Canada's other major labor body, the Trades and Labor Congress, did not take a similar official position, only because many of its member unions already have pension plans in force—but a number of the T.L.C. unions lacking social security protection indicated their intention of seeking it in contract negotiations this year.

Delayed Action

Certain circumstances, to be set forth later in this paragraph, have forced most sections of organized labor in Canada to delay action on these social security aims until next year—but the pension-welfare objectives are still very high on labor's list. Much more will be heard of them before the issues they raise are finally settled. There are two reasons why these social security aims aren't making more headlines in union contract negotiations now going ahead. First is that 1949, so far, is turning out to be a great deal more like 1948 than anyone connected with labor, or with management or government, for that matter, expected. That is, union leaders when 1949 started, expected that a general decline in prices and industrial activity would bring a downward pressure on wages—so that it would be impractical to negotiate wage increases, and strategically sound to shift the emphasis onto other objectives.

To the surprise of labor leaders, and other experts as well, prices haven't started to go down, while industrial activity seems to be climbing again, rather than dropping off. This has made it possible, and even necessary, for unions to shift their sights, and aim for wage increases again in 1949, turning contract negotiations back into the now-familiar pattern established in 1946 and subsequent years. Because union members believe they need wage increases to meet a cost of living still at peak, and because both labor and management find it easier to negotiate wage increases than to break new ground in the social security field, most major 1949 contracts won't pay much attention to these much-talked-of pension and welfare objectives.

There's a second reason, too, for this delay in moving into new bargaining terrain. So far, no one powerful section of labor has won the all-important first contract that could set the pattern on social security clauses for the rest to follow. In the over-all strategy of the Canadian Congress of Labor, it was hoped that the 1949 contract between the United Steelworkers union and the Steel Company of Canada would provide the pattern. But the new contract in this key bargaining salient makes no reference to social security, because the union was able to win a ten-cent-plus hourly wage increase, and because of the industry-wide nature of union contract policy.

Since Stelco already has a retirement plan, although by no means as broad a plan as the union wants, the Steelworkers feel that they will have to get the two other steelmaking companies, Algoma and Dosco, to agree to grant retirement benefits at least as good as those at Stelco before they can ask Stelco to broaden its present plan.

The pattern for future union bargaining on social security issues may be set at another key bargaining corner, at the big Windsor plant of Ford —where the United Automobile Workers union hopes to win a broad range of benefits, topped by $100 monthly retirement pensions for employees with 25 years service at 60 years of age. This security program, which also includes full coverage for all workers and their families on medical, surgical, hospitalization, time-loss, accident and life insurance, is being asked in company-wide negotiations which are scheduled to go ahead simultaneously on both sides of the Detroit River.

Start of the negotiations has been delayed in American plants of Ford by the recently-settled Detroit strike called on the speed-up issue. On the basis that the Ford management was willing to talk pensions two years ago, when the union wasn't ready, U.A.W. leaders are hopeful that they can win their aims this year without too much trouble.

Even if the Ford of Canada management can be persuaded to give this broad program of benefits to its Canadian employees, it seems doubtful that this concession could be duplicated by many other Canadian firms. Basis of the U. A. W. social security program is that it should be financed entirely by the company contributions, although jointly administered. Pension experts say that there are today no major companies in Canada who grant broad-scale pensions and other benefits on this basis. Instead almost all plans are paid for by joint employee-employer contributions. Few large Canadian companies, unless allied to American parent corporations, have the financial resources, according to these observers, to handle the initial costs involved in a plan on the U. A. W. scale.

CHARLIE MILLARD, Canadian director of United Steelworkers, who this year worked for wage increase, let pension drive wait till living costs drop to less inflated levels.

Labor observers point out that few unions in Canada, or the United States, are in as good a position as were John L. Lewis and his Mineworkers union in seeking security benefits. Since the settlement was industry-wide, no one employer could argue that his competitive position was being impaired by granting the ten-cent a ton welfare royalty. Likewise, since most U. S. coal is not subject to competition from other fuels in its major markets, the entire cost of the royalty could be passed on to the consumer without danger of losing business.

These observers point out that few Canadian industries except possibly coal-mining have these two inherent advantages in facing the problem of paying for social security plans. It's interesting to note that the western Canada coal mining industry, where similar welfare royalties are now being paid, faces serious competition from Alberta oil in many important markets.

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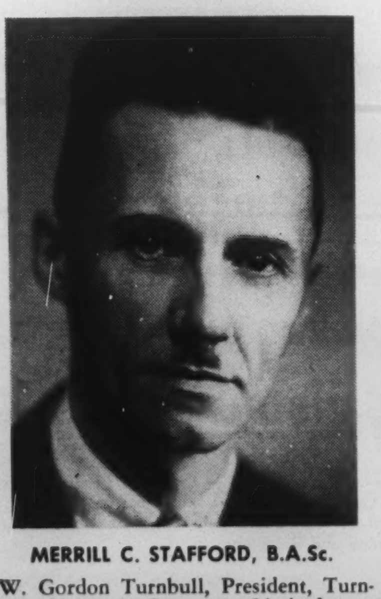

MERRILL C. STAFFORD, B.A.Sc.

W. Gordon Turnbull, President, Turnbull Elevator Company Limited, announces the appointment of Merrill C. Stafford, B.A.Sc., as General Manager. Mr. Stafford has been in the service of the Company for 28 years as Engineer, Service Manager, Manager of the Montreal Branch and, for the past five years in Toronto as Sales Manager and later as Commercial Manager.

PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable June 15th, 1949 to shareholders of record at close of business June 6th, 1949.

(Signed) W. S. Barber,
Secretary-Treasurer.

WESTERN GROCERS
LIMITED

Notice of Dividends

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared payable July 15th, 1949, to shareholders of record June 15th, 1949.

On the Preferred Shares $20 Par $1.40 Series—35 cents a share;

Or alternatively $1.75 a Share on the Preference Shares $100 par not yet exchanged for Preferred Shares $20 par pursuant to Arrangement dated June 21st, 1946;

On the Class A Shares—50 cents a share;

Or alternatively $2.00 a share on Common Shares not yet exchanged for Class A Shares and New Common Shares pursuant to Arrangement dated June 21st, 1946.

Winnipeg, Man.
June 1st, 1949.

W. P. RILEY

NEWS OF THE MINES

Lamaque Gold Mines Milling Rate Reaches An All-Time High

By JOHN M. GRANT

IN THE fall of 1946 the milling rate at Lamaque Gold Mines—14-year-old producer in Bourlamaque township, northwestern Quebec—declined to a record low of 320 tons a day (average for the year was 398 tons daily), but an outstanding recovery has been staged by the company in its operations, and since the beginning of this year tonnage has climbed to an all-time peak of more than 1,400 tons daily (the previous high was 1,220 tons in the early war years), and now appears headed for an even higher rate. Lamaque is a subsidiary of Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, and at the latter's recent annual meeting Dr. D. L. H. Forbes, president, in remarking on the way the Lamaque mill had been stepped up, stated "and now seems to need enlargement in order to keep in step with the growth of the mine." The low milling rate of 1946 was attributable to the extreme shortage of labor and other war-time difficulties. Since that time the management has been looking forward to higher production and preparing for a low cost, large tonnage operation. The next year, an average of 574 tons was treated, and at the beginning of 1948 tonnage milled was 700 tons per day, but as the manpower situation improved it was raised to 1,200 tons per day shortly before the end of the year. Extra equipment has been added at small cost which is expected to permit the milling of as much as 1,500 tons daily. The ore resources are very substantial and at the beginning of the year were close to 2,450,000 tons, (positive ore) averaging $7.70 a ton. As the company at present is mainly concerned with opening up previously known ore zones, only a limited amount of exploration and development has been done on the lower levels. Preliminary results from the 2,900 and 3,000-foot horizons appear encouraging, but it will require several years of development to ascertain the number, size and grade of the ore bodies on the deep levels.

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Lamaque Gold Mines started off the current year in a promising way, with earnings ahead of 1948, which were the best since 1943. Profits for the first four months of this year were boosted to $348,070, equal to 11.6 cents per share, from $204,204, or 6.8 cents in the like period last year. Production climbed to $1,215,350 from $744,728 and additional income of $28,373 was obtained in the 1949 period under government cost-aid. This was attained by treatment of a much larger tonnage of ore, the mill averaging 1,318 tons daily this year, compared with 805 tons a year ago. The net profit for the whole of 1948 of $743,882 was equivalent to 24.79 cents per share, as against 16.71 cents in 1947, and was the result of increased tonnage and greater operating efficiency. The total cost including depreciation was $1,682,067, or $4,791 per ton, a decrease from the previous year's average of $5,706 per ton, and this was the second consecutive year in which it had been possible to effect reductions in cost. The year's production amounted to $2,523,313 from 351,110 tons treated, and with the addition of $55,651 cost-aid assistance, receipts for bullion totalled $2,578,964, or $7.35 per ton of ore treated. Gross income including investments returns was $2,598,711. One of the reasons Lamaque has been a favorite stock with investors is the fact that it distributes practically the whole of its earnings to shareholders. Dividends for 1948 amounted to $720,000, or 24 cents per share. In the previous year $345,000, or 11.5 cents per share was paid. So far this year two dividends of 12 cents have been distributed. The company's net working capital at the end of 1948 was $2,237,757 down from $2,524,516 at the close of the previous year.

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Assisted by approximately $117,000 in government cost-aid, Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Co., was able to make an improved showing in the fiscal year ended Jan. 31. The company again reports a net loss, but this was reduced to $98,689 from a loss of $386,151 in the previous 12 months. In the opinion of Dr. W. B. Burnett, president, the year just past marks the turning point to brighter days ahead, and with the re-opening of the lower levels he anticipates the improvement in operating results experienced in the past year to be maintained and bettered. Ore reserves are 214,740 tons averaging $10.50. Working capital stands at $69,869.

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An operating loss of $130,578 is reported by Hard Rock Gold Mines for 1948, but despite fears a few months ago that the operation might have to be closed down, the outlook has brightened this year. Production in 1949 has been at a rate which makes the company eligible for government cost-aid assistance for the first time, and this amounts to $7,661 for the first four months of the year. In the first four months production was $208,031 and the operating profit $29,071. After a depreciation write-off of $15,538 and adding sundry revenue of $1,789, the net profit for the four months is $15,323. Favorable ground exists for 3,200 feet along the north band of porphyry and only the middle third is under development, on the fourth, fifth and sixth levels, about 2,000 feet east of the MacLeod-Cockshutt line. A raise is to be driven to the second level, which will be in only partially developed ground, and the results could add materially to the indicated ore reserves of 260,000 tons grading about $5 per ton.

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The recent annual meeting of Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines resulted in management control passing from Buffalo shareholders to the Moneta Gold Mines' group, which has been active in the operation since last August. A little over a year ago Moneta became the largest individual shareholder, with the second largest represented by Dr. F. R. Burton, general manager of the company since last fall. The new board consists of eight Canadians and one Buffalo representative as against six Buffalo and three Canadians on the 1948 directorate. The 1949 officers and directors comprise: J. D. Barrington, president; H. J. Carmichael, 1st vice-president; A. J. Baladeck, 2nd vice-president; H. V. Clearihue, secretary-treasurer; Everett Bristol, F. R. Burton, C. C. Calvin, F. V. C.

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

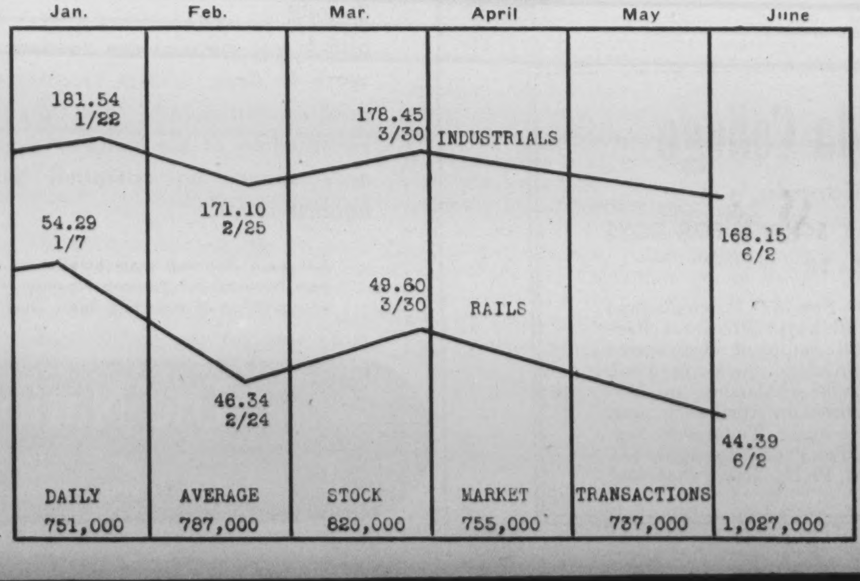
By Haruspex

COMMON stocks continue favorably priced from the earnings and yield standpoint, but remain under pressure from investor fears as to the business outlook and possible adverse American legislation. Barring war, and assuming, as we do, no business collapse, we expect psychology to improve in the course of the months ahead, with ensuing better prices for stocks.

In moving, early last week, below the 171 level at which support was met in November 1948 and February 1949, the industrial average implied a testing of the 1946-47 support levels at 163.12 on the industrial average, 41.16 on the rail average. The test is now under way. Ability of one or both averages to hold at or above such points would suggest another good recovery in prices such as has thrice occurred during the past three years from these points. On the other hand, should both averages, by closing at or under 162.11 and 40.15, move decisively below the 1946-47 support points, a drop of about 10 per cent in the industrial average would not be illogical. In the latter event, we would feel that the stock market postwar readjustment starting in 1946 was probably being completed and that full use, for purchase of stocks, of the reserves that have been held in accounts in liquid form on our recommendation would be in order.

Meanwhile, on the basis of earnings, asset, and yield relationships, we would use current weakness for some accumulation of stocks where liquid reserves are excessive.

DOW-JONES AVERAGES



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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 250

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1949, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the FIRST day of AUGUST next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th June 1949. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

JAMES STEWART,
General Manager.

Toronto, 3rd June 1949.

Hewett and Dr. W. F. James. Despite pleas that E. G. Kinkel, of Buffalo, former president, be retained on the board, shareholders voted otherwise. Buffalo Ankerite has started the slow uphill battle to bring the mine back to a profitable stage. The 1948 net loss of $285,017 was realized in the first seven months last year, and it is understood an actual net profit was realized in the final months of the year when the Moneta group was in charge of the management. Underground exploration and development has been increased.

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A cut in production on June 1 was announced by International Nickel Company of Canada due to sales of the metal being 20 per cent below the average of the first three months of this year. One furnace is being closed and other parts of the works accordingly. A similar curtailment has also been made at the rolling mill at Huntingdon, W.Va. While the company's payroll in the Sudbury district has been reduced 1,000 to 11,000, it is stated that those laid off were on the average no longer than six months with the company.

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W. S. Gemmell, M.P.P. for Sudbury, is Ontario's new Minister of Mines, and the first northerner to hold the portfolio since Hon. Chas. McCrea retired some 10 years ago. One of the new minister's first proposals is to familiarize himself with his post by making a tour of all the mining camps. This will definitely prove a step in the right direction and enable him to attain a first-hand knowledge of the problems with which the mining industry is faced today.

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

DIRECT investments of United States capital in Canadian industries and other businesses controlled in the United States showed a further large rise in 1948. Preliminary incomplete returns by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicate that the total figure may have exceeded $2,700 million, a rise of $156 million or more over 1947, and a gain of at least $272 million over 1946. The aggregate for 1939 stood at $1,881 million.

The major part of the increase during the year in direct investments of United States capital in Canadian industries and businesses occurred in manufacturing. The probable total now stands well over $1,600 million as compared with $1,488 million in 1947, and $1,366 million in 1946.

•

Continuing the gains of earlier months, Canadian production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline rose to an all-time monthly high in March. The rise in the month was principally due to sharply increased output in the Leduc and Redwater fields of Alberta. Production from Turner Valley was lower. Output in March from all Canadian sources was 1,748,400 barrels as compared with the previous peak of 1,443,000 attained in February, and was more than double the March, 1948 figure of 816,500. During the first three months of this year, output totalled 4,547,900 barrels as against 2,373,900 in the similar period last year. (D.B.S.)

•

Canada's total domestic exports in April rose in value to $237,800,000 from $216,800,00 in the preceding month and $212,300,000 in the corresponding month last year. The month's total raised the cumulative value for the first four months of this year to $896,600,000 from $884,400,000 in the corresponding period of 1948. (D.B.S.)

•

Public bond financing in Canada during May 1949 totalled $41,341,104 according to the figures prepared by Wood, Gundy & Co. Ltd. The total of bond financing for the first five months of 1949 was $285,441,206 compared with $279,648,656 for the same period of 1948.

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Production of primary silver in March reversed the downtrend of previous months, while output of lead was at its highest point since October 1944, and zinc at its highest since January 1945. (D.B.S.)

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Canada's official cost-of-living index rose one-fifth of a point between April 1 and May 2, from 159.3 to 159.5. The March-April increase was one-tenth of a point. (D.B.S.)

•

U.K. exports in March were the highest in Britain's trading history, and about 62 or 63 per cent above the monthly volume in 1938. So far in 1949, exports have averaged 56 per cent above the 1938 average volume, which augurs well for the target of 55 per cent increase for the whole year.

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Catch and landed value of sea fish were lower in April than in the corresponding month last year, decreases being shown on both coasts. (D.B.S.)

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Financing of motor vehicle sales continues to run well ahead of last year both for new and used cars, the rise in dollar value being greater in each financed. (D.B.S.)

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Department store sales advanced seven per cent during the week ending May 21 over the corresponding week last year. (D.B.S.)

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Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ending May 21 totalled 73,500 cars compared with 74,100 in the preceding week and 76,700 in the corresponding week last year. (D.B.S.)

•

Combined sales of fluid milk and cream in Canada in March amounted to 353,397,000 pounds, an increase of approximately 8,250,000 pounds or nearly 2.5 per cent over the same month last year. (D.B.S.)

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In the four years ended December 31st, 1948 power customers increased from 12,989 to 51,237. In 1948, the Telephone System provided a record of 5,420 new installations and at the year end had 64,322 telephones in service.

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A circular containing facts of the Province's financial improvement during recent years will be forwarded gladly upon request.

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If you would like to have all of the latest facts and figures about Wesley Mason Mills Limited, send for our descriptive literature on this progressive company. This information will show you why we recommend its 5½% preferred shares as a real investment buy.

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THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, together with an extra dividend of .25c per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on

1ST JULY 1949

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By Order of the Board.

PHILIP SIMMONDS,
Manager.

2nd June 1949.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 84

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending June 30th, 1949, payable by cheque dated July 15th, 1949, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on June 30th, 1949. Such cheques will be mailed on July 15th, 1949, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,

J. A. BRICE,
Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
May 26th, 1949.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Book Answers Questions About Life Insurance In Canada

By GEORGE GILBERT

Life insurance companies, next to fire insurance companies, are probably the financial institutions most sensitive to public criticism largely because the soundness of the principles upon which they operate is not as well understood as it should be by either policyholders or the people generally.

A publication just issued by the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada is accordingly a timely one.

ALTHOUGH the number of persons who take out life insurance policies in Canada with the regularly licensed companies has been steadily increasing year by year until now more than four and a half million Canadians are depending upon them for the financial protection of themselves and their dependents, yet the business still remains somewhat of a mystery even to many policyholders, and misunderstandings arise from time to time as to the way in which it is conducted.

One firm belief, however, that evidently has become ingrained in the public mind is that all the guaranteed values in the policy contracts will be paid in full without fail when they become due however far into the future that may be, as they have been paid in the past since the first Canadian company was established over a hundred years ago.

In order to make available answers to questions about life insurance and life insurance companies in Canada and to describe the basic principles of life insurance and shed light on certain existing misconceptions with regard to the business, the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada, an association of life insurance field representatives, with a membership of nearly six thousand, has published a revised edition of The Life Insurance Manual, issued in 1944, entitled "The Q and A Book—Questions and Answers Concerning Life Insurance in Canada."

This publication contains a lot of pertinent information about the business and how it is conducted and cannot fail to lead to a better understanding of life insurance on the part of all, both inside and outside the industry, who peruse it. The better life insurance is understood, the more life insurance will be sold, and the greater the spread of its protection throughout the country the less the excuse for government intervention in this private enterprise field.

It is admitted in the foreword that life insurance men know there is still room for improvement in the business, but it is also pointed out that they likewise "know that it is fundamentally sound, has progressively improved and will continue to do so as long as competition and freedom of initiative prevail." As evidence of the extent to which Canadians are relying upon the security afforded by life companies, it is shown that they are paying premiums to them of nearly $375,000,000 per annum.

In the first chapter, among the questions answered are: What social need does life insurance fulfill? Why are there certain requirements in securing a policy? What is the relationship between policyholders and company? What is life insurance and what is a life insurance company? The second chapter deals with life insurance in Canada and shows the amounts of insurance in force in this country at ten year intervals from 1898 to 1948 and also the per capita ownership of life insurance.

It also shows the number and names of the life insurance companies doing business in this country, and the extent of the Canadian business of British and United States companies, as well as the number of people in Canada engaged in the life insurance business.

International Business

Chapter 3 deals with the international business of Canadian life insurance companies, and contains a list of the countries and territories in which they are writing or have written business. It shows the extent of this foreign business, and the various currencies with which the companies are concerned. It answers the question: What does Canada gain from this international business?

In chapter 4 questions are answered regarding government supervision, such as: Why do governments supervise and regulate the life insurance business? How are the laws and regulations enforced? Who are the supervisory officials in Canada? What powers have the supervisory officials to inspect insurance companies? Chapter 5 shows where life insurance may be obtained in Canada, and answers such questions as: What is a stock company? What is a mutual company? What is a fraternal benefit society? What is an assessment club? What government life insurance schemes are in operation in Canada?

Chapter 6 outlines the main forms of life insurance, explains the difference between participating and non-participating, explains what permanent insurance is and also what term insurance is, and what annuities are. It answers the question: Do you get what you pay for? Chapter 7 deals with the cost of life insurance, explains what happens to the life insurance dollar, how premium rates are calculated, mortality tables and the trend in mortality, policy reserves, what happens to the reserve when a policy becomes a claim, company expenses, source of company profits, and the return shareholders receive on their investment.

How Benefits Are Paid

Chapter 8 explains the different ways in which life insurance benefits are paid, the amount paid to beneficiaries as death benefits, the amount paid to living policyholders, how life insurance is used to provide incomes, what policyholders' dividends are and how they are determined. An answer is given to the question: Can policyholders' dividends be guaranteed for the future?

Chapter 9 deals with lapses, surrenders and changes while chapter 10 shows how the agency system operates and why the agency system is desirable. Chapter 11 deals with investments and explains why life insurance companies have large funds to invest, how life insurance funds are safeguarded and the securities in which life insurance funds are invested, and how these funds are used in the national interest.

Chapter 12 deals with economic power, and answers such questions as: Are life insurance companies too large? How are life insurance companies managed? What limitations are placed on directors of life insurance companies? Do companies have interlocking directors? Can life insurance companies control other companies? Chapter 13 explains the social needs which are met by industrial life insurance, how industrial insurance differs from ordinary life insurance, and how the cost of industrial insurance compares with the cost of ordinary insurance.

Chapter 14, the last, explains the need which group life insurance is designed to fill, how group plans are underwritten, the basis on which employees contribute toward the cost, the benefits provided by group plans, and the part the employer plays under group plans.

The Commercial General Insurance Company of Mexico

Notice is hereby given that the Commercial General Insurance Company of Mexico, having ceased to carry on business in Canada, will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release, on the fourth day of July, 1949, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance, and that any insurance company opposing such release should file its opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance on or before the fourth day of July, 1949.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this 28th day of March, 1949.

(Sgd.) V. R. WILLEMSON,
Chief Agent for Canada.

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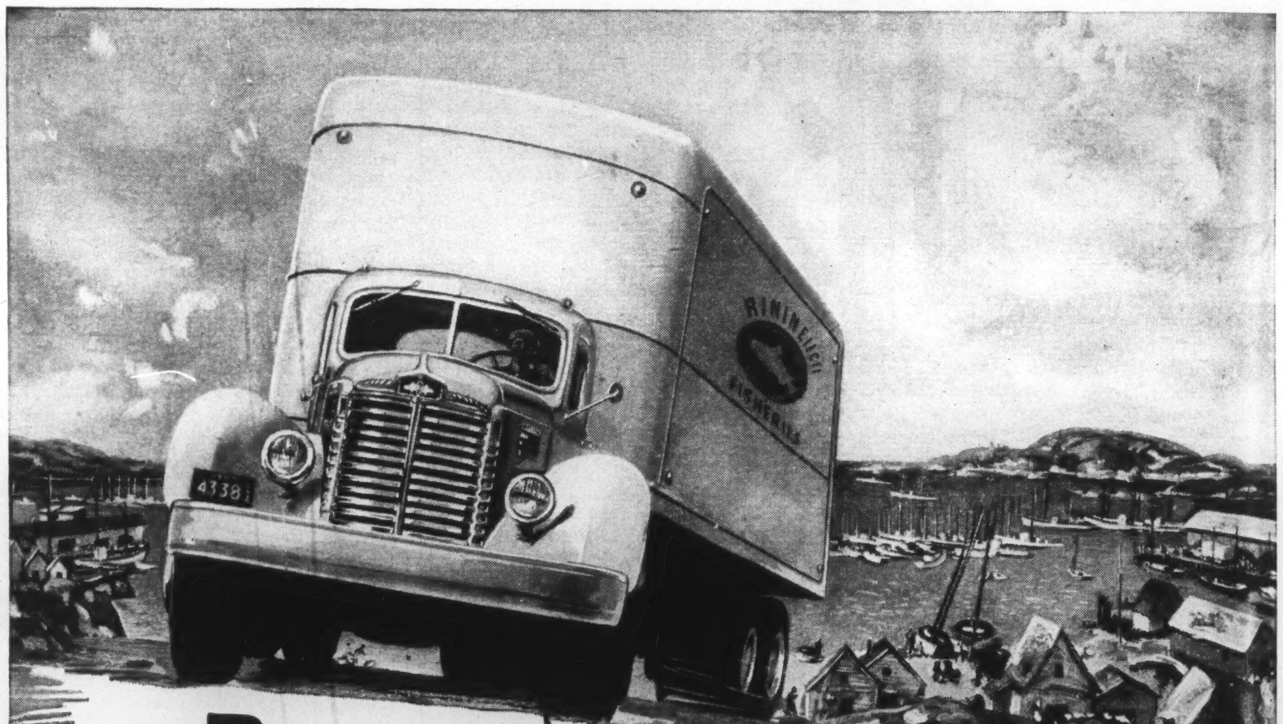

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INTERNATIONAL Trucks

Recession Must Be Tackled At International Level

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

A world-wide trading slump must be met at the international level. One country alone, particularly a country that lives off international trade, as do Canada and Britain, cannot isolate itself from depression abroad. John Marston, writing from London, outlines the problem as he sees it; he argues that the view of American business men is a most important factor.

London.

THE "recession" set in in America in the last quarter of 1948 and has this year been confirmed beyond question. Business in other countries has become hesitant, and the tendency to restrict imports — one of the characteristics of a world slump — has become more marked. The question which concerns governments, businesses, and individuals, in most countries of the world is the depth of the slump rather than its breadth—it will obviously be more or less worldwide, though assuming different forms in different countries.

Though people still recall, almost as a matter of historical interest, that the exceptionally sharp slump after World War I was one of the briefest, there are very few advocates of a *laisser faire* attitude towards the delayed but inevitable recession following World War II. These days, economic upheaval is liable to produce social upheaval, and most people agree that economic "adjustment" should not be allowed to get out of hand.

The government and the bankers in the U. S. A. have already exercised some control over the downslide by credit policy, price supports, and such financial means, and there are public works schemes in the background. A British Treasury spokesman has mentioned the $3,200 million of post-war credits whose release could be accelerated to maintain consumer demand, and in Britain, also, public works plans have been prepared in some detail to take up the slack if normal business activity subsides too far.

Government Help?

Some people are relying on heavy governmental expenditure to maintain activity, others believe that the "backlog" of demand from private sources is still so large that lower prices will appreciably stimulate buying. It is true that in America the replacement of automobiles since the war has not been sufficient to keep down the average age of the cars in use and that in the coming years millions annually will become finally obsolete.

It is true that in Britain the rate of house construction since the war, while failing to satisfy immediate demands for accommodation, has made no allowance for the deterioration of older homes, hundreds of thousands of which may become physically unsafe within the next few years. But it has to be remembered that replacement needs finance, and in a period of declining incomes finance is not so easily found.

In a state of lost confidence it will probably be found that governmental expenditure on a big scale is necessary as a stimulant. But it will have to be frankly recognized that deficit-financing is needed to put it into effect, for the rate of taxation will have to be reduced rather than increased, to assist purchasing-power, while smaller profits and incomes will diminish the return which could be expected even at the former taxation rate. Furthermore, the efficacy of public works and other socially useful activities is not unlimited.

An American correspondent of the *Economist* pointed out recently that a 10 per cent decline in gross national product in the U.S.A. would amount to about $25 billion, a 20 per cent fall to about $50 billion. On the basis of present governmental expenditure of approximately $40 billion annually the increase needed to counter the decline in normal business would be very large.

A national policy of full employment is all very well so far as it goes, but in a country which relies largely on overseas trade it cannot be maintained, in isolation, when a depression has set in abroad. When competition and restrictions in export markets cause exports to fall it is impossible to maintain indefinitely a rate of imports which will keep industry fully active, even assuming that the home market could absorb an increased proportion of industry's output. From both the import and the export angles, these facts are well understood in America now, even better, perhaps, in Britain and the other manufacturing countries. The primary producers know too well from previous experience that there is no possibility of insulating themselves from world depression.

The coming slump has to be tackled on a world scale. Restrictions on trading have to be relaxed. In this respect, notable progress has been made in lowering tariffs, but quantitative restrictions on imports are being built up rather than removed. This is a matter that will have to be tackled, soon and drastically, or even such broad projects as E.C.A. will be powerless to loosen trade.

Another barrier that will doubtless have to be removed, or at least reduced, is that between the countries on either side—thousands of miles on either side — of the "Stettin - Trieste line." The U.S.A. and western Europe (especially with the German economy rehabilitated) need broader markets for their manufacturers, and eastern Europe badly needs these manufactures (of which Germany was a major supplier before the war).

The big quandary is America. The U.S. Secretary of Commerce, Charles Sawyer, said recently: "The only way other countries can pay for American goods or for the services of our engineers is to sell their goods or their services to us. We cannot go on indefinitely attempting to close the gap between our exports and our imports by supplying other countries with dollars through governmental loans and grants." But can this sane policy prevail over the home traders who fear the blast of foreign competition? A flooding home market is not the most promising setting for liberal trading policies.

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY
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Such spectacular developments in the north are matched by continuing industrial expansion in the older established communities. Throughout Canada today ever-widening avenues of opportunity await the enterprise of young Canadians.

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With newsprint production 50% above pre-war levels, Canada today has an output five times that of any other country, and accounts for three out of every five newspaper pages in the world.

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Hornet Industries Limited, which was founded in 1945, has in this short time achieved remarkable success in the manufacture of chain saws and combustion engines. More than half the production of the plant reaches markets outside Canada. From a staff of only a half dozen men in 1945, Hornet Industries Limited has expanded to three plants in Guelph, employing 296 workers.

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VICKERS LIMITED

A YEAR OF CONSOLIDATION.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR RONALD WEEKS' SPEECH.

The Eighty-second Annual General Meeting of Vickers Limited was held in London, England on May 24th. Lieut.-General Sir Ronald Weeks, K.C.B., the Chairman, in the course of his speech said:—

In choosing a subject for opening my speech today I am sure that no one will disagree with me in deciding that my first words should relate to the late Chairman of the Board, Sir Archibald Jamieson, who retired on March 31st.

His career with the Company started in 1928 and he occupied the Chair from 1937 to 1949.

During the War many high Executives of Vickers were called upon to assist the Government, and Sir Archibald shouldered both his own and other people's tasks in that strenuous period. The Balance Sheets for 1948 are a significant tribute to his sagacity.

Last year the Chairman called 1947 a year of progress; I would call 1948 a year of consolidation.

I would like to say at the very outset that our success is due to the skill and energy of our Management, Staff and Workpeople to whom I desire to express the thanks of the Board and the Stockholders.

Consolidation presupposes that we are preparing to meet a counter-attack, the obvious one being the onset of a buyer's market. In this respect I hope, though one can never be sure, that we made good provision.

Financially we are strong and liquid; our reserves are good; in research and development we continue to pursue a most active policy; we have completed many and will shortly complete further important schemes of capital expenditure which should lead to both reductions in cost and higher productivity; we have extended and strengthened our overseas connections; we have confidence in the technical ability of our staff and we have many loyal customers; our collaboration with the Services and their needs is very close.

Our second largest subsidiary is our Steel Company, English Steel Corporation, with the sub-subsidiaries Taylor Brothers and Darlington Forge, and the 50 per cent. owned associate Company, Firth-Vickers Stainless Steels.

This great undertaking is threatened with nationalisation, a threat which, if it becomes a fact, will be a severe blow to the general conduct of the whole Group.

The problem of nationalisation is essentially a political issue, and the more important aspect as to whether, in the case of steel it will be beneficial to the country as a whole, has been obscured.

English Steel Corporation, one of the major alloy steel manufacturers, is essentially an engineering works, the bulk of its sales being in the form of specialised engineering products which are not scheduled in the new Bill. The manufacture of the ingots itself is a specialised stage, from the point of view of chemistry and design, in the final manufacture of such things as boiler drums, rotors, crankshafts, shafting, etc.

The nationalisation of the whole or major parts of the Corporation and its subsidiaries may lead to disjointed conditions in certain sections of the alloy steel trade and the possibility of unemployment amongst the present workpeople, arising from loss of business—both home and export—which has been so effectively gathered together since the end of the War.

I would argue most strongly that it is to the benefit of Stockholders and employees that none of the constituent members of Vickers should be torn away by the operation of nationalisation, and your Board have taken, and are continuing to take all reasonable and legal measures to protect Stockholders' interests.

There can be no doubt that private enterprise and the application of it has been the major factor in bringing this country to its present partial state of recovery.

DIRECTORATE.

I have to report the retirement from the Board of Major-General Sir John Davidson, K.C.M.G., and The Lord Hailey, G.C.S.I., after 14 and 10 years' service respectively; on your behalf I should like to record our appreciation of their help and guidance.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS.

We have continued the general principle of transferring to the Holding Company those reserves and provisions which had accumulated in the operating Companies and were no longer required for the specific purpose for which they were created.

It is a coincidence that, at the date of closing the year's accounts, we had sold our large holdings in Government Securities to advantage, and therefore the Balance Sheet discloses a very high figure for cash; since that date we have re-invested large sums in Government Securities.

The results for the year are good; it would be right and proper to pay a larger final dividend, but in the light of the national appeal for limitation of dividends we have recommended the same distribution for 1948 as for 1947.

I have, however, one item of importance to report which should eventually be of benefit to Stockholders.

At the last two General Meetings of the Company the Chairman referred to the desire of the Board to restore the Ordinary Share Capital to its original nominal value and he stated that your Board would, in the event of the bonus tax being removed give consideration to taking the necessary steps to achieve this. As Stockholders are aware the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget Speech announced his intention of repealing this duty.

I should make it clear that while technically the proposals may be classed as a Bonus Issue, in effect all that is being done by means of capitalisation of reserves is to restore to the Ordinary Stockholders the original nominal value of their investment and in some measure to bring the issue capital of the Company into truer relationship with the capital now employed in the business.

Your Board has therefore considered the matter and I am glad to be able to inform you that the Capital Issues Committee has given its consent to the proposal to restore the nominal value of the Ordinary Stock Units to £1, and an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held on the 8th June for the purpose of passing the necessary Resolutions giving effect to the capitalisation of profits and bonus issue of shares.

I think it right to warn the Ordinary Stockholders that the writing up of their holdings will not carry any implication whatever as to the rate of dividend to be paid on the larger capital.

PENSIONS.

It will be recalled that in his Speech last year the Chairman mentioned that the whole question of staff pensions was under active consideration and that he hoped that final conclusions would be reached in 1948. This hope has been realised and a satisfactory scheme has been evolved.

REVIEW OF SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES.

VICKERS-ARMSTRONGS LIMITED.

Two major items of capital expenditure, the extensive reorganisation of the shipbuilding department at Barrow and the rebuilding of the brass department at Elswick, will be completed in the Autumn and Summer of this year respectively.

During 1948 six new passenger vessels and two re-conditioned vessels were delivered from our shipyards, six vessels were launched and orders were received for two cargo liners, a passenger and cargo liner and three large tankers.

In accordance with instructions received from the Admiralty, we are about to recommence work on the aircraft carrier "Hermes" and also the modification and completion of the aircraft carrier "Majestic."

GENERAL ENGINEERING—BARROW WORKS.

We have a substantial programme including a number of winders for South Africa, low lift pumps, cement making machinery, soap making machinery and condensing and feed heating plants.

ELSWICK AND SCOTSWOOD WORKS.

The volume of orders for commercial work has been well maintained and substantial orders have been received for printing machines, clearing presses and general engineering work.

An interesting contract was undertaken early in the year for the conversion of Sherman tanks to heavy tractors for the Ground Nut Scheme.

SOUTHERN WORKS.

At both Crayford and Dartford we have delivered a substantial quantity of machines ordered by our Subsidiary—Powers-Samas Accounting Machines, Ltd.

The production of Keenok paint mixing machinery has increased and we have added to our range of box making machinery additional types which have proved satisfactory after protracted trials.

AIRCRAFT SECTION, WEYBRIDGE WORKS.

Weybridge are now fully employed producing the "Valetta" for Transport Command.

In July of last year we flew the prototype of the "Viscount," which was originally designed for the British European Airways. This aircraft has proved an outstanding success. Senior executives and pilots of many important air lines have already flown in this prototype and, without exception, have been highly enthusiastic.

SUPERMARINE WORKS.

We have received a contract for a number of "Attackers" for the British Services and we expect to make initial deliveries at the end of the current year.

In December a new single-seater experimental machine, powered by a single Rolls-Royce Nene engine, successfully carried out its first flight.

PALMERS HEBBURN CO. LIMITED

The Ship-repairing Department, as a result of recent modernisation and extensions of buildings and plant, handled successfully the highest turnover for many years.

The Company's Dry Docks at Hebburn and Jarrow were occupied continuously throughout the year and, with current orders and prospects, it is anticipated that the Docks will be fully occupied this year.

ENGLISH STEEL CORPORATION LTD.

The results of this Company and its subsidiaries are a record for any year other than a War year, and can be attributed not only to the skill and efficiency of the Management and the Workpeople, but also the high state of efficiency in which the plant has been maintained.

Since its incorporation 20 years ago, capital expenditure of £11 millions has been incurred, and there are schemes in progress involving over £3 millions, of which in particular I should mention a plan for improving Tyre and Wheel production at Taylor Brothers costing over £1 million. In addition expenditure which is being undertaken jointly by Firth-Vickers and Samuel Fox & Co. on a new stainless steel scheme involves a sum of over £2 millions for which the Corporation will contribute its share.

The sales turnover of the Group increased to over £17 millions, and exports have had a significant rise, which we hope to maintain.

Research and development work continues to be actively pursued throughout the Steel Group; many improved Steels are being evolved and new methods of production are gradually being put into operation.

IOCO LIMITED

This Company experienced another successful year and maintained the higher level of turnover achieved in 1947. Most of its products continued to be in good demand.

ROBERT BOBY, LIMITED

Bobys have had a highly energetic year, caused not only by their efforts to satisfy the trades they supply and also their endeavours to maintain delivery programmes, but also by vigorous efforts to produce new and improved plant and advanced ideas for their various customers.

These efforts have been rewarded by a satisfactory year, and by a steady and increasing volume of orders.

G. J. WORSSAM & SON LTD.

1948 has been a year of considerable re-organisation and adjustment and, although this work is not yet fully completed, the efforts to date have resulted in a very substantially increased turnover.

COOKE, TROUGHTON & SIMMS LTD.

This Company continues to experience a satisfactory demand for its mathematical and optical instruments from both Home and Overseas markets, and the orders in hand justify full production in the factory at the present time.

The value of instruments ordered for export during 1948 amounted to approximately 70 per cent. of the whole.

METROPOLITAN-CAMMELL CARRIAGE & WAGON COMPANY LIMITED

Metropolitan-Cammell Carriage & Wagon Co. Ltd. had another satisfactory year during which improved supplies of steel and other materials enabled greater output of both carriages and wagons to be attained than in the two preceding post-war years.

The major part of the Company's deliveries were for export, including motor coaches for electrified services and large numbers of wagons for Commonwealth and other overseas countries. Regular weekly output of coal wagons and coaches for this country was also maintained.

A new design of integral bus has been developed by the Company in conjunction with Leyland Motors Limited, and vehicles of this type are now coming into production.

GEORGE MANN & CO. LTD.

The Sales during 1948 were the largest in the Company's history. A substantial part was exported, representing approximately 16 per cent. of the total exports of the Printing and Bookbinding Machinery Industry of this country.

POWERS-SAMAS ACCOUNTING MACHINES LIMITED.

We acquired a shareholding in this Company in 1945 which was considerably increased in 1947. A further opportunity of increasing our interest arose in 1948, with the result that we now own 59 per cent. of the share capital, the Company thus becoming a Subsidiary and its Accounts are included for the first time in the Consolidated Accounts.

The trading results of the Company for the period to 31st December, 1948, have been most satisfactory.

AUSTRALIAN INTERESTS

COCKATOO DOCKS & ENGINEERING CO. PTY. LIMITED.

This undertaking continues to be well occupied and satisfactory progress is being made with the Destroyers which are on order for the Australian Government. We have been engaged in the reconversion of certain Merchant Ships which are to be restored to their pre-war condition for use with the Merchant Service and this provides valuable work for the Company.

The Dry Docks have been well occupied and the prospects for the future look reasonably good.

VICKERS RUWOLT PTY. LIMITED.

The acquisition of the major part of the Share Capital of Charles Ruwolt Pty. Ltd. was reported last year, and the Company has now been renamed Vickers Ruwolt Proprietary Limited.

The Organisation has had a successful year. There is a large demand for Ruwolt products and the quality of their goods has a high reputation throughout Australian Industries.

PROSPECTS

1949 has started well and, although in one or two sections there are signs of a falling off in orders, the order book as a whole remains remarkably steady and healthy.

It is a characteristic of some parts of our business, e.g., shipbuilding and aircraft manufacture, that we must plan two to three years ahead. Whereas last year it looked as though we might have gaps in our future aircraft manufacture, the trend this year points to gaps in shipbuilding.

I have already referred to nationalisation of steel, and other Sections of the Group may in due course be scheduled. Political acquisitions of this nature cannot possibly make me feel confident of the results this Company will achieve in the more distant future; nor can anyone visualise how such a policy will affect Stockholders' interests.

For 1949, unless some unforeseen event takes place, which might well happen, we are quietly confident of holding our own.

The **Report and Accounts** were adopted.

Canada's Oil City Booms—Homes, Services Short

By WALLACE HUNT

Canada's oil capital is Edmonton, fastest growing Canadian city. Dollars from oil are pouring in, and expansion of pulp and paper facilities is rumored. Reporting from Edmonton, Wallace Hunt outlines city's growth, predicts a brave future.

Edmonton.

UNDER the impetus of war and postwar prosperity common to all of Canada, Edmonton's population since 1939 has bounded up 54 per cent, building permits have jumped 13 times, bank clearings have tripled and retail sales more than doubled. But what the war did, a peacetime oil boom promises to exceed.

Enjoying today oil expansion which scarcely was dreamed of a year ago, and which has seen more new fields brought in during a single week than almost in the entire previous history of the province, the city appears to be on the eve of a tremendous tomorrow. Some of the more level-headed citizens are satisfied the one-time sleepy farm community won't stop until it matches Winnipeg in size.

H. H. Hewetson of Imperial Oil says $100,000,000 will be spent on oil here this year. Included is $30,000,000 for exploration by Imperial and lesser and varying sums by other companies, $7,500,000 for a new lubricating plant for Imperial, $10,000,0000 for a McColl-Frontenac refinery and the initial expenditures on the proposed pipeline to Regina and on to the Lakehead.

Dizzy City

Edmonton, still dizzy from the mad, war-time growth within its boundaries, is ill-prepared for this new and what appears to be an even bigger boom. Commercial space is so short that some firms have had to shift their overflow from downtown offices south to Calgary. Imagine having two halves of an office nearly 300 miles apart?

Edmonton's 600 hotel rooms are 800 fewer than in the smaller sister city of Calgary where the Palisser alone has almost as many as all the hotels in Edmonton. Two proposed hotel projects would more than double the present accommodation. The Macdonald, owned by the C.N.R. will add 300 rooms to its present 185-room structure. The Glenton Development Co. of Montreal will build a 500-room hotel to cost $8,000,000. The only major thing in sight to answer demand for office space is a $4,000,000, 14-floor federal building.

Canada's new "oil city" residents figure that no other centre possibly can have a housing problem to match theirs. Family units were by no means a glut on the market in 1939 when the city and suburbs had only 93,500 people. And new housing, even though it represented half of the $27,000,000 of new construction in 1948, has fallen hopelessly behind the growth of population to today's estimated 143,000. This latter figure includes about 13,000 for suburbs, a four-fold jump from the mere 3,500 a decade ago. One family told me of being promised a four-room apartment in a new building at $80 a month, but the figure was upped to $95 two weeks before it was ready for occupancy and to $125 by the time they were able to move in.

The growth of new residential areas has been so rapid that municipal services haven't been able to keep pace. And in certain outlying districts some yards are equipped with the oblong-shaped little buildings which usually are identified with a farm or other remote rural dwelling. Water is purchased by the barrel from a big tank truck which goes from door-to-door dispensing supplies purchased from the city.

The Americans, who occupied Edmonton when the Alaska highway was bulldozed through, have taken over again, although on a much smaller scale this time. The subdued atmosphere of the dining room of the exclusive Macdonald hotel is enlivened these days by the flashy clothes and gay, sparkling chatter of the advance guard of oil men from south of the line. Included are barons who seek a foothold in a "show" which up to now has been primarily an Imperial Oil Company "do."

The oil boom means new labor head-aches to the big farm population of the province because of the higher pay offered. One driller told me he quit a farm job at $100 a month to drill oil and after six months apprenticing as a helper, qualified as a driller earning $100 a week. University students hail the boom as the quickest way to earn a year's tuition than anything they've seen yet. One told me his five months as a helper last summer ought to qualify him as a driller for the coming summer, and hopes if he is allowed to work two shifts to bank possibly $1,500 or more before the fall term opens.

Almost forgotten in the oil excitement is the possibility of still another new industry for the city. Proposed is a multi-million dollar pulp mill in the east end to process wood hauled from the north. The heavily-timbered northern section of the province, and southern portions of the Northwest Territories, offer tremendous possibilities and up to now have not been touched.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

NET EARNINGS of $1,304,389, or $4.19 per share, were realized by Dominion Stores Ltd. on record sales of $62,779,383 in the year ended March 19, 1949. This compares with $883,016, or $2.86 a share, for the preceding fiscal year when sales totalled $53,492,224.

Improvement in profits is attributed primarily to increased volume and number of customers served. J. William Horsey, president, points out that the steady growth in volume of the past eight years was continued and sales reached a new peak even though the number of retail outlets decreased from 228 to 221 during the year. Much of the 17.36 per cent sales gain is a result of new customers and new business through the establishment in recent years of modern Dominion Master Markets. Within the last five fiscal years, annual sales have increased by 127 per cent from $27,655,078 to 1943 to $62,779,383 in 1948, whereas retail outlets have been reduced from 251 to 221.

Notwithstanding repayment of the $1,000,000 term bank loan, financial position remains strong, with ratio of current assets to current liabilities at March 19, 1949, being 2.3 to one and working capital of $2,795,436, comparing with $2,570,127 a year ago. Net fixed assets are carried at $3,370,723.

In commenting on the improvement in financial position, Mr. Horsey stated this has been made possible by reduction of inventories to the lowest possible minimum consistent with good business judgment, re-investment in the business of the major proportion of earnings and liquidation of certain properties and retail buildings upon which the Company had advanced all construction costs.

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